

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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BREZHNEV PROPOSALS TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH FRG ARMS DEBATE

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13-14 Oct 79 p 2 WA

[Tadeusz Pioro article]

[Text] Only several hours after Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin, the disarmament proposals which he had presented became the top subject of radio commentaries throughout the world; the next day they were the top subject of the entire world press. During the following days the leaders of several countries took up initial positions on the Soviet initiative and the pronouncements of politicians and experts poured forth. NATO headquarters in Brussels and also disarmament specialists in the United States busied themselves with a detailed analysis of all the elements of the declaration by the head of the Soviet state.

All the socialist countries and many international centers in the West evaluated the weight of the presented proposals unequivocally, not only supporting them fully, but also treating them as an unusually important step in disarmament activities and as a stimulus to the snail's-pace negotiations concerning both conventional force reductions in Europe and the limitation of nuclear weapons. This is because they encompass the whole array of issues linked with disarmament activities, ranging from those which might become the subject of Soviet-American SALT III negotiations, to problems being negotiated in Vienna by Warsaw Pact and NATO representatives, and to an important improvement to those articles of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act which pertain to limitation of the numerical strength of armies participating in maneuvers and to mutual notification of movements by larger army groupings.

One still has to wait to see what the official position taken by the governments of the NATO countries toward the package of Berlin proposals will be. Nevertheless, it is already known that they were viewed in different ways, depending on the interests represented by various political groups.

On the one hand, there is no way in which these proposals can be called "communist propaganda" and there is no way to deny that they contain an array of realistic steps which might make it possible to make an important breakthrough in further disarmament negotiations. On the other hand, if they accepted the Soviet proposal as the starting point for a significant expansion of nuclear weapons limitations, the NATO countries would have to abandon their plans to modernize their nuclear armaments in Western Europe or, to be more exact, to substitute [new] armaments [for old ones]; these plans, which were being thrashed out for a rather long period of time in the leading organs of the Atlantic pact, have found themselves on the threshold of implementation.

Hence the pronouncements by some Western politicians who advised that the proposals made in Berlin be treated "cautiously" and that they be considered primarily "from the point of view of NATO's defense interests." Their interest lies in carrying out that which they have determined to do and in justifying this decision by "the intensive expansion of Soviet military power;" in other words, their interest lies in doing the opposite of what L. Brezhnev stated in Berlin.

Concentration of attention on the Soviet proposals is quite clearly divided. In the headquarters of the Atlantic pact in Brussels they concerned themselves primarily with the decision to withdraw 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks, together with other combat equipment, from central Europe. The spokesman for the NATO countries in Vienna, with characteristic reticence, called this a "proper step," simultaneously announcing that the matter is currently being examined in detail from the point of view of its influence on the negotiations continuing in Vienna.

One can doubt whether this act of good will on the part of the Soviet government will cause some change in the position hitherto held by NATO negotiators, who have been blocking further progress of the negotiations. Their initial position in the matter indicates that the West will persist with its thesis on the lack of balance between the two pacts in Europe and its demand that the Warsaw Pact carry out a significantly larger reduction in armed forces than the one which would be made by the Western alliance.

The attention of American politicians was concentrated primarily upon those of L. Brezhnev's proposals which pertained to reductions in Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons, under the condition, however, that similar weapons not be deployed in Western Europe.

Actually, this is justified because it is precisely those American weapons (the Pershing II, with a 1,700-km range; and the cruise missile, with a similar range, which can direct its nuclear warheads to designated targets with unusual accuracy) which are to substitute for "obsolete" nuclear weapons on European territory and to increase the arsenal of these weapons by several hundred units.

Both the pronouncements made by Carter up to this time, which actually were quite vague, and the decidedly negative position taken in the matter by his chief adviser, Brzezinski, and by American Secretary of Defense Harold Brown indicate that the United States will not completely abandon its established program to arm Western Europe. Their assertion about the need to strengthen nuclear capability in this area continues to be based on the arguments of arms race partisans, especially those in the military circles of the FRG, on whose territory the majority of the new nuclear weapons are to be deployed.

Nevertheless, the opposition of the West European countries in this area has still not been completely overcome (with the exception of Italy, which has supposedly already agreed to the stationing of the new missiles on its territory). This is not only because Belgium and Holland have not yet expressed agreement to accepting American nuclear weapons on their territory (Norway immediately said "no" to this proposal), but also because the government in Bonn, although positively inclined toward the project, is making deployment of missiles on FRG territory contingent upon whether other NATO countries will take part of them "on themselves." Thus L. Brezhnev's proposition was put forth at the proper time and has become a strong argument for those who are decidedly opposed to the complete nuclearization of Western Europe and see in it a serious obstacle to all disarmament negotiations.

It is worthwhile to recall here that, during the period when the United States was considering mass production of the neutron bomb and was examining the issue of its deployment in Europe, the attitude of the Soviet Union and the remaining Warsaw Pact countries and their decisive diplomatic, political, and propaganda activity, which showed the consequences of such a move in an undisguised way, contributed in decisive measure to the withdrawal from that "neutron" idea.

A real chance of moving on to reduction of medium range nuclear arsenals, which have hitherto not been the subject of any negotiations, has taken form. Making good use of this chance and of the other disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union it is now up to the government of the USA, the FRG, and the other states of the Atlantic Alliance.

DKP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

LD172306 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The DKP has appealed to the FRG Government to give a positive and constructive reply to the latest proposals of the USSR and the GDR for safeguarding peace and lessening the danger of war. The DKP appeal suggests, among other things, that the Bundestag should discuss the proposals in a special session.

Our correspondent Rolf Schiek talked to DKP Deputy Chairman Hermann Gautier in Duesseldorf about his party's attitude. [begin recording]

[Question] The DKP statement speaks of the need for a constructive response to the new initiatives of the socialist countries and the USSR, for peace, disarmament and military detente in the world. What form do you believe could and should such a constructive reaction take?

[Answer] To start with, three points must be made. First, the first positive reaction of the Federal Government ought to be that it regards the USSR's announcement of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from GDR territory as unequivocal proof of the USSR's peace initiative. There is much talk about confidence-building measures; if this is not a confidence-building measure it is hard to see what further measures can be taken. It would also be a constructive step insofar as it would help to counter the argument constantly advanced by reaction and the most reactionary rightwing circles of an alleged threat from the East. Second, the Federal Government's reaction ought to take the form of rescinding its agreement on the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the Federal Republic. We think that this is a very important aspect, for anybody who accepts that U.S. armament combines and military should station their latest weapons of mass destruction in our country, also accepts that the Federal Republic finds itself in a zone of constant peril. We believe that such a measure would lead to a tremendous aggravation of the military and political situation in Europe, that is, that it is a measure contrary to the national interest of our people. Third, we believe that the Federal Government's reaction should show such an attitude because it is high time for it to quit the role of a recipient of orders from the United States and stop constantly giving in to the pressure of the U.S. military and the most reactionary rightwing circles in the United States for a still greater U.S. military presence in Europe. We do not need new armaments in our country and Europe; we need a cut in arms expenditure and not an increase as is now being discussed. We need such a cut also in the interest of the working class, and the working people in our country altogether. We need it for social and democratic reforms.

[Question] Your words make clear what was said in connection with the announcement of the new disarmament proposals in Berlin, that neither the people of the GDR nor those of the FRG need the stationing of new medium-range missiles in the countries of Western Europe, but rather the cooperation of the two German states in matters of disarmament in the spirit of peaceful coexistence in Europe. What role, do you think, should democratic public opinion play? After all, this is not merely the concern of those who decide the policy of this country. What is your view?

[Answer] We consider that the commitment of the public has a great role to play. The question of whether there is to be disarmament, whether the process of detente is to continue, whether Erich Honecker's proposal for the GDR and the FRG to come to an understanding on the further progress of detente and cooperation on disarmament is to be accepted must not be left to those in government. That is first and foremost a question of the initiative of the popular masses in our country. We have acted according to this in the past and shall continue to do so.

[Question] This is not a matter of what party one belongs to, but a problem facing all citizens.

[Answer] Of course. In all our peace initiatives we have proceeded from the premise that this is a matter of common interest to social democrats, Christians, communists and nonparty citizens. Above all we count on the organized workers in the unions because their interests are among those most closely concerned. [end recording]

ADN REPORTS SEW STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD172308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--A statement by the Bureau of the Executive of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), published today, says that Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin disarmament proposals are "profoundly" in line with the "vital interests of the citizens of our city." Erich Honecker's offer to the FRG Government to cooperate on disarmament questions also testifies to the peace policy of the socialist states. "The reaction of certain leading politicians of NATO states ought to alarm the public," the statement goes on. Peace is being threatened by "NATO's concrete arms buildup, for which a favorable climate is being created by the lie of the 'threat from the East.'" The SEW calls upon Berliners "to raise their voice for peace and disarmament, against any stationing of new types of American medium-range missiles and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in central Europe."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: NATO 'DODGED' REPLY AT MBFR

AU221142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Dispatch by ADN correspondent in Vienna: "NATO in Vienna Still Without Practical Conclusions--the West Again Dodged a Constructive Reply"]

[Text] At the Thursday plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations on a Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in central Europe, the NATO states again dodged a constructive answer to the proposals of the socialist states, the approval of which would free the path for conclusion of a first agreement. Despite the fact that the Western participating states called the most recent disarmament initiative by the USSR "a step in the right direction," they did not draw the necessary practical conclusions from it. They repeated their claim, which contradicts realities, of a purported military superiority of the socialist states in Central Europe.

A spokesman for the socialist delegations stated that the Western participants have been harking back to this arbitrary assertion for the past 6 years in order to veil their lack of political interest in effective negotiation results.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON 215TH MBFR SESSION

AU231343 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "A Step in the Right Direction"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--The 215th session of the participants in negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe convened this Thursday [18 October] in Vienna's Hofburg, with Andreus Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, chairing the session. The session was addressed by Ambassador Edwin Bolland, delegate from Great Britain. Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, gave him a preliminary [predbezne] reply in a brief speech.

E. Bolland, who spoke for the NATO states, strove to prove that "the West did not, and does not, lack the political willingness to negotiate," and claimed that many of the steps undertaken by the East in Vienna "have not a concrete, but rather a formal character." [paragraph continues]

Great Britain's envoy nevertheless stated that the Western participants have taken due notice of Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin statement on the unilateral reduction of Soviet troop strength on GDR territory by 20,000 men and withdrawal of 1,000 Soviet tanks. They welcome the statement "as a step in the right direction." He nevertheless simultaneously strove to diminish the significance of the new Soviet initiative by the well-known claim of alleged considerable supremacy of the Warsaw Pact states, and particularly the Soviet Union, in land forces, in which nothing would allegedly change even after the latest proposals of the Soviet Union.

USSR Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov then welcomed that part of Bolland's speech in which he positively appraised the latest Soviet peace initiative. Tarasov then urged NATO pact states represented at the Vienna negotiations to follow the initiative. He rejected the Western partners' claim on the numerical supremacy of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces as unfounded. As he did time and again in the past, he again pointed out that the numerical data from which the West is proceeding are both onesided and exaggerated, and recalled that an approximate military equilibrium exists in Central Europe.

The Soviet delegate stated that Warsaw Pact countries have so far not received from their Western partners an official reply to their proposals of 8 July and 30 November 1978, nor to the proposal of 28 June 1979, and that a long time had passed since the proposals had been submitted. The West thus had sufficient time for studying them. As N. Tarasov stressed, the NATO countries are so far confining themselves to a criticism of the proposals.

CSSR'S KUCERA ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS FOR DISARMAMENT FORUM

LD231036 Prague CTK in English 0954 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Brussels (CETEKA correspondent)--Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, arrived here today to attend a European forum for disarmament and security due to open in De Haan on October 26.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS VISIT SHKODER DISTRICT

Tour of Earthquake Area

AU182121 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 18 October 1979 broadcasts a 20-minute recorded report of a tour by Albanian party-state leaders of areas affected by the 15 April earthquake in Shkoder District, including the city of Shkoder. The reporter begins by describing the scene in Shkoder, and then says that "at 1000 Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; AWP Central Committee Politburo members Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani; Rahaman Hanku, minister of construction; Vito Kapo, president of the Albanian Women's Union; AWP Central Committee Member Fiqret Shehu; and others have gotten out of their cars after arriving in the city of Shkoder." He then goes on to say that they were welcomed by Muho Asllani, first secretary of the Shkoder District party committee and others. The reporter states that Hoxha and the other party-state leaders were briefed at party headquarters on the work done to rebuild the houses damaged by the 15 April earthquake. The reporter then describes the scene as Hoxha and the other leaders walk about in the city of Shkoder, visit a museum and lay wreaths at local monuments erected in the memory of partisan heroes. The reporter then says that later on in the day, Hoxha, Shehu, Lleshi, Caracani, Vito Kapo and AWP Central Committee member Foto Cami, accompanied by Muho Asllani, visited a village which was badly damaged by the earthquake and now has been completely rebuilt.

The reporter concludes by describing visits made by Mehmet Shehu, Ramiz Alia, Rahman Hanku and Fiqret Shehu to several villages in Shkoder District.

Hoxha Rally Address

AU191750 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Speech by Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at rally in city of Shkoder on 19 October to mark completion of reconstruction work following the 15 April 1979 earthquake--recorded]

[Text] [Applause, shouts of "Party, Enver"] Dear comrades, brothers and sisters of Shkoder District and of all Albania, the successful completion of all reconstruction work in Shkoder, Lezhe, Mirdite, Diber, Kruje, Mat and Tropoje districts, which were ravaged by the 15 April 1979 earthquake, is an indescribable joy to all the people, to the party and to me personally. In no other country of the world has this happened: That the ruins of such a great natural calamity have disappeared within such a record-breaking time as has happened in our socialist country.

Earthquakes are a natural phenomenon well-known by science, but their aftermaths cannot be prevented. A number of areas of the earth are affected by large or small tremors. Our country is not particularly placed in an earthquake-prone area, but this does not save it from tremors. Historic facts show that earthquakes have been felt and have caused damage in our country as well as in other countries. Ancient history speaks always about strong earthquakes in Durrachium, Tepelene, Gjirokaster and elsewhere. Before Albania's liberation, during the period of the rule of foreign invaders and of the feudo-bourgeoisie, earthquakes constituted a great misfortune for our people who, poor, destitute and exploited to the bone by the occupiers and the ruling class, could find no possibility whatsoever, no matter how small, to meet the misfortunes that befell them.

When one's home was destroyed in the past, this constituted a great disaster for oneself and one's entire family, it created great difficulties and one had to take away one's food from one's own mouth to be able to rebuild a shack. However, even in those difficult and miserable days, when the rulers gave nothing to the unfortunate people, even in those days the people never failed to help each other. The assistance of a brother for a brother, of a friend for a friend did not fail. Despite the great poverty, people helped each other in their misfortune. This was one of the characteristic traits of our people. Someone would donate a blanket or a pot or a spoon; others would help rebuild a mudbrick shack sufficient to shelter one's family.

After the liberation, as a result of the great victory of the national liberation struggle and the assumption of power by the people, after the establishment of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and under the leadership of the glorious AWP, as in all other directions, in the matter of natural misfortunes too, misfortunes like this earthquake, the ruins of the earthquakes which hit entire provinces and were among the most severe, were made to disappear with great determination. Now, without too much pain and within a very short time, to help those affected and to eliminate the consequences of any misfortune, all the people rise like one immediately following the clarion call of the party, as it did during the national liberation struggle, when the party called the people to liberate the country and the people rose like one and responded to the party's clarion call. [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver"] This is what happened after liberation when we were hit by earthquakes like the ones in Diber and Librazh, in Tepelene and in the villages of Mallakaster and elsewhere, and now in the districts of Shkoder, Lezhe and in many cities and villages throughout northern Albania. All our people, following the party's call, rose like one with unshakable confidence, mobilized to repair the damage and to lessen the great pain of their afflicted brothers and sisters. [applause]

On 15 April 1979 the earthquake killed many of our brothers and sisters. It affected 500 villages and several cities. Some 17,000 houses were destroyed, as well as numerous economic and sociocultural buildings, as a result of which 100,000 people were made homeless. Although the earth shook for a moment, although the hills shook, although the mountains shook, the Albanian did not shake. [applause, shouts] The Albanian remained steadfast and strong when the villages were flattened, just as he has always remained strong and steadfast when confronted with various calamities that have threatened him, just as he has always remained steadfast and strong when the enemies have tried to violate his freedom and his country. Never, under any circumstances has the Albanian weakened, but, with his eye on the rifle sight, has always kept himself straight, has rolled up his sleeves, has lifted his heart and has gathered all his strength to meet the dangers. On the ashes and ruins, confronted with the barbaric wars of the various invaders, the Albanian has known how to stand firm and to rebuild. In our times, too, during our titanic national liberation struggle against the Italian fascists and German Nazis, the people liberated their country and within a short time rebuilt the country that had been ravaged by the enemies. They rebuilt the country as they wished and as they liked. Later on, the Albanian people started building and are still building a genuine socialist society in which they live in freedom, democracy and full sovereignty. Our people are living in indescribable joy led by the party and under our people's democracy.

We are a small country and are few in numbers, but the Albanian people are characterized by great steadfastness and with unprecedented determination to defend their country and their lives. The strength and steadfastness of the Albanian people are vindicated by history.

We are the descendants of Illyrian clans. Greeks, Romans, Normans, Slavs, Byzantines, Venetians, Osmons and numerous other invaders have flooded over this ancient soil, but they have never been able to erase the Albanian people, their Illyrian culture, or the Albanian inheritance of that culture. This shows the great love of our people for life, their exemplary determination to defend their hearths, culture, memory, unity and all that is holy to the Albanian nation. [applause, shouts]

In recent times, too, the Albanian people have suffered numerous misfortunes. The foreigners have tried to erase them as a people and as a nation, to wipe them out as a living unit. The foreigners tried to partition the country, and they did indeed partition it. They tried to destroy the customs of the Albanian people, to bastardize their culture and language as well, but in vain. In 1939, our people, our country, ruled by a feudal, hostile and teacherous king who sold out the country to Italy, were attacked by Mussolini's fascist army and later on by Hitler's armies. But the people and the working class gave birth to the glorious Communist Party, [applause] now the AWP, which from the very first days of its founding sounded the clarion call: "Arise, men and women of Albania. Arise, young and old to meet the dangers confronting us and to triumph over the enemies." [applause, shouts] We emerged triumphant owing to the party's correct leadership, owing to the glorious struggle of the Albanian people, owing to the ardent patriotism of the sons and daughters of this generous land, owing to the immortal ideology of Marxism-Leninism. [applause, shouts]

The war destroyed us, it ruined everything. Thousands of our brothers and sisters were killed, but we never lost courage. Our people were not wont to weep and wail about misfortunes. Ours was a brave people who know how to fight and win and, after victory, to continue the struggle for the construction of a new society, the socialist society. Now, the people enjoy this socialist society, they develop it continually, better than ever. [applause, shouts] Today, owing to the party's correct line, owing to the correct line of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Albania belongs to the working people and nobody dares touch it. Even such a great calamity as the 15 April earthquake and the great damage it caused, ravaging entire districts, even this did not weaken our people. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, never before, in no country of the world, has it been the case that, within a short time of only 5 months, so many dwellings have been built for a population which is as large as that of Durres and Vlore cities taken together; that 100,000 people have been rehoused in homes which are even better than those they lost. [applause] In other countries ruled by the bourgeoisie and the capitalists, earthquakes constitute, unfortunately, a terrible disaster, as you may have heard. A disaster causing bitter wounds to those affected, which can not be healed for many, many years. There are countries affected by earthquakes where people have been waiting tens of years to get only a shack, but even this is beyond their reach. They are living in difficult conditions in tents, in mud, rain and snow. A big clamor is made for the reconstruction of their destroyed homes, large amounts of money are allocated supposedly to help, but in fact nothing happens, because these money's are stolen in the rotten capitalist and revisionist world by all those who are supposedly entrusted with managing and administering these funds, as well as by all kinds of shady dealers and speculators. In the capitalist and revisionist countries, when such misfortunes occur, even the people in power extend their hands and beg from all four corners of the globe to receive help in money, blankets, clothes and other goods, medicines and so forth. However, despite all this, the wretched people are still out in the cold. Whereas in our socialist country the consequences of this utterly ruinous earthquake were eliminated by our own efforts, as were the consequences of previous earthquakes, without stretching our hands to anyone, without accepting any aid. [applause, shouts]

Our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our socialist society led by the AWP, with their inexhaustible possibilities and economic reserves and with the strength of the generous spirit of an unbowed people, defeated the earthquake, rebuilt everything that was destroyed: homes, schools, bakeries, kindergartens, maternity homes, roads, aqueducts and numerous other essential structures, and granted them to their brothers and sisters of the areas that suffered this misfortune. [applause, shouts]

The families who have entered their new homes are celebrating today, happy and joyful, proud of their beloved party and their powerful state. [applause, shouts] All these beautiful homes are the personal property of the families who live in them, and we hope that they may enjoy their homes forever. The state of the proletarians will not take any compensation from these families, no taxes whatsoever. You, brothers and sisters, comrades and friends, this is the meaning of socialism, this is what the dictatorship of the proletariat means. It means the force of socialism over the external and internal capitalist enemies. This is our party's line, which expresses the will of our people and of the socialist fatherland. [applause, shouts]

This correct line is guided by the ever-triumphant Marxist-Leninist doctrine. The Albanian communists and the Albanian people enrich this doctrine, defend it, develop it and preserve it pure as ivory. This is the vitality of our socialist country, the vitality of our great strength and of the stability of our socialist economy. The bourgeoisie and the revisionists have tried for many, many years to mislead the world by telling the people the opposite of what has taken place in Albania. They have tried to tell the peoples that black is white, to deny everything that is being achieved in our country. The bourgeois and revisionist countries have tried, and continue to try, to convince the world that supposedly Albania cannot build itself up, that it cannot live freely and independently by its own efforts and the work and iron will of its people. But all these lies have been and are being unmasked daily by life itself. The peoples of the world are seeing increasingly with their own eyes the victories achieved by our people. They listen with their own eyes to the powerful voice of this people, always defending the right, socialism and their interests, as well as those of other peoples. They are listening gladly to the powerful voice of the proletarian revolution which will one day topple the old bourgeois, imperialist and revisionist world.

The capitalists and revisionists are shouting themselves hoarse about their humanitarian sentiments, about human rights, but facts show that in the countries ruled by the capitalists and revisionists there is neither humanism nor freedom. What rules there is misery for the people, the working class and the peasantry. There are millions of unemployed who are dying from diseases or starvation. Everywhere there are strikes, anarchy, inflation, crime, demonstrations and clashes with the bloodsuckers of the people. Everywhere there are problems and endless anxieties concerning the working people, problems and anxieties with which the regimes in power are unable to cope. The life of men and women in those countries is never secure. The opposite is true in our socialist country. The people are struggling, working and living happily. Their lives are improving daily and yearly. There is no unemployment in our country, taxes do not exist, prices do not rise, there is no inflation. Everything from medical care to education is free. Rents in our country are so low that it is difficult for people elsewhere to grasp this truth. The facts and our reality speak for themselves. [applause, shouts]

This beautiful and flourishing Socialist Albania was built by its own people and not by the foreigners. It was built neither by the Yugoslav Titoites nor by the Soviet revisionists nor by the Chinese revisionists. U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries throughout the world, the Soviet revisionists, the Chinese revisionists and all other revisionists have always considered our country and our socialist regime to be a thorn in their side.

All these enemies have tried in a thousand ways to harm us, to enslave us. However, a people like ours is not enslaved all that easily, a people, that is, who have shown their valor throughout the centuries, a people who are showing their valor even today and will continually do so at every moment of their lives, through the bitter and principled struggle they are waging together with the party and the state power to unmask all those who try and will continue to try to harm us. [applause, shouts]

Let any capitalist or revisionist country come out openly to deny this great reality: The construction of socialism in our country, the happy and joyful life that goes on in our country, the correct and independent policy of the Albanian state, the great friendship nurtured by our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the countries of the world and, particularly, for the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. Let them try, if they can.

The capitalist and revisionist states obscure this magnificent and indisputable fact, the fact, that is, that within a few months all those buildings destroyed by the earthquake in northern Albania have been rebuilt. [applause, shouts of "AWP and Enver"] This is an obvious reality that cannot be denied and obscured by the enemies. The capitalist and revisionist world has stated that our policy will subordinate itself to some big power, but this did not and will never happen. [applause, shouts] Such a shortsighted policy of theirs emerged first when we commenced the struggle against the Yugoslav revisionists. The same story was repeated when we denounced with the greatest bitterness and revolutionary justice the Soviet revisionist traitors. The same thing happened when we also unmasked the Chinese revisionists and the ill-famed theory of Mao Zedong Thought.

Various capitalists and the Soviet revisionists expected that following the break with the Chinese we would join them. They expected Albania to stretch its hand to them, first, and then its neck and thus become a colony of theirs. [applause, shouts of "Enver Hoxha"] But they waited in vain. This would never happen and will never happen in the future. [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver, We are ready forever"] The Albanian people has never accepted and will never accept yokes and chains of any kind. The peoples, revolutionary and progressive people, our Marxist-Leninist comrades can have unshaken confidence that Socialist Albania will always keep high the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. [applause, shouts and "hurrahs"] Josif Stalin, that glorious Marxist-Leninist, that great proletarian revolutionary, who is honored and respected by all the peoples and the progressive world with the exception of the enemies of socialism, will soon be commemorated by us Albanians, this year, on the occasion of his centennial. [applause, shouts]

We have maintained and will continue to maintain normal state, trade and cultural relations with all those states which have such relations with us, as well as with others which may want to have correct relations with us, with the exception of the United States of America, the revisionist Soviet Union and some other states which have in the past caused injustice and continue today to cause injustice to Socialist Albania. Nor will we have relations with those states which, without any right at all, continue to fail to return to the Albanian people the plundered wealth and which fail to pay war damages resulting from World War II. This always has been the will of our people, this is the will of our people and this will remain the will of our people also in the future. [applause]

International reaction must never nurture any hopes about a change of our political stand in connection with these justified demands. Once again our people have clearly shown the strength of their militant and invincible character, their rich revolutionary spirit and their unmatched determination and courage.

The Albanian people have once again shown what colossal possibilities are hidden in their midst, what magnificent values and deeds are able to be achieved under the leadership of the party, with their strength and iron-like will, with their clear minds and their golden hands. Young and old rose as one, rushed into the battle, all of them--our working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the youth, the intelligentsia, and our servicemen who with lightning speed dispatched volunteers and material assistance to the areas ravaged by the earthquake. They, all of them, were immediately with their brothers and sisters at this time of misfortune. In this readiness and high degree of mobilization there shone once again that ardent and magnificent socialist solidarity that our party has tempered in our people, that firm militant confidence of the people around the party.

It is a fact well known by all that these homes were built neither by the pope in the Vatican, by the Holy Spirit nor by the Immaculate Virgin, [laughter] but were built by the strong shoulders and the sharp minds of the working class and the other working people of Albania. The peoples and the poor are saved from their sufferings neither by the prayers of the Pope in the Vatican nor by the lies of Washington and Moscow nor by building church towers and mosque minarets. It is only the work of people freed from the capitalist slavery that can perform miracles. It is only the struggle against reaction, capitalism and revisionism that can save mankind. Socialism, built in accordance with the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, is the only socio-economic system which can defeat all misfortunes, which liberates a great revolutionary force, which defeats all sufferings, which can meet and overcome all difficulties and which makes people happy. [applause, shouts]

We Albanians are living and will continue to live in friendship with the peoples throughout the world and, particularly, with the neighboring peoples. We were very sorry that the neighboring people of Montenegro and our brethren, the Albanian population living in that republic, were afflicted by the same severe natural misfortune that befell our country. We wish and hope that in that country, too, where we have shed our blood together with the Yugoslav partisans in our liberation struggle against the Nazi-fascist invaders, we wish and hope that there, too, the houses destroyed will be rebuilt and that there will be no emigration, particularly no emigration of our Albanian brethren from their country and hearts.

Brothers and sisters, in the name of the AWP Central Committee and personally, I wish to greet and congratulate the people of the areas affected by the earthquake and the volunteers from all over Albania who, sparing nothing and working tirelessly, shed their sweat to achieve this monumental deed of the party. I greet and congratulate all the working people of our country who, with a high revolutionary spirit and steel-like proletarian discipline, being conscious of the difficulties and inspired by a lofty sense of socialist patriotism, have successfully implemented the planned tasks, performing the work of thousands of their comrades who volunteered to go to the earthquake-hit areas. I also greet and congratulate the party organizations, as well as the economic and state organs, the special staffs created to liquidate the aftermath of the earthquake, the planners and all other specialists for the perfect organization and administration of work and for the crowning of this great action with complete success, an action which became a real school of revolutionary education and tempering and a great experience. [applause]

Workers and cooperativists, young men and women and all the working people of Albania, we will celebrate this year the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of our people's revolution. [applause, shouts]

Therefore, in honor of this jubilee, it is our constant and great duty to place all the forces of our hearts and minds in the service of fulfilling the tasks entrusted to us, be they in the economic, political or defense fields. [applause, shouts]

Let us work to constantly strengthen and develop our national economy, that our defense potential be increased, that our socialist homeland be made invincible against all enemies. No Albanian man or woman should forget that these possibilities that have been created to improve life have been created by work and struggle. We must think about today, but also about tomorrow. Let us therefore increase our plans, our reserves and let us place the interests of the people above all and everything, the interests of the country. The Albanian people must judge everything from this viewpoint, every action, every political attitude they hold. The party, the people and the socialist homeland above all and everything! [applause, shouts]

These misfortunes are a test of the unity, courage, valor and revolutionary tempering. Likewise, if they ever occur in the future let us turn them into inexhaustible forces, into victories. Let us transform the great pain caused by the loss of our people in the 15 April earthquake, like the premature loss of our glorious comrade and distinguished leader of our party and people, the heroic fighter, hero of our national liberation struggle and of our socialist construction, our Comrade Hysni Kapo, who until the last moment of his life spoke and fought for the party and the people, and who was here in Bahcallek [quarter of Shkoder city] only a few weeks before he died to place the foundation stone of this socialist village now spread before our very eyes--let us turn this pain into a great strength for the full construction of socialism and the further strengthening of the country's defense potential.

May the brilliant personality and deed of the great militant Hysni Kapo be immortal and perpetual for our party and people. [applause, shouts]

The successes that you have attained will serve to inspire and stimulate us to always increase our love and unity, to increase our love for our great party which leads us so wisely, so courageously and so valiantly from victory to victory in all fields. Let us fully realize the legacy of the thousands of our comrades of the national liberation struggle and of many more who fell in struggle and work for the construction of socialism and the country's defense. Let us preserve the memory of the martyrs of the nation who fought for these beautiful days which our strong socialist homeland is enjoying, which our happy and prosperous homeland is enjoying.

On this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee and personally, I would also like to congratulate from the bottom of my heart the people of Shkoder District, to whom the People's Assembly Presidium acting on the suggestion of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, granted the highest order of Hero of Socialist Labor. [prolonged applause]

Heroic Shkoder, the Shkoder of distinguished fighters of the rifle and of the pen, of the revival and of the independence, the Shkoder of the national liberation struggle, the Shkoder of tireless work for the construction of socialism and for the fulfillment of economic and cultural plans deserves the great honor accorded it by our entire homeland, by all Albania. [prolonged applause]

Once again, brothers and sisters from Shkoder and from all the cities and villages damaged by the powerful earthquake of 15 April, may I say: Enjoy your new homes. [applause, shouts] May you have a happy and joyful life in them with your children and may you raise your children as valiant and loyal fighters of the party. Temper them and bring them up to be resolute, industrious and modest like all our people. Let us fire the spirits of the young generation with the example of our immortal people, with the purest feelings of freedom, independence, love for each other and above all for our AWP and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. [applause, shouts] Let us educate our children to be ardent patriots and internationalists so that, when needed, they may launch themselves in the fire to always defend the country's borders, the proletarian revolution and the anti-imperialist national liberation struggles of the peoples. [applause, shouts]

Long live the people of Shkoder and all Albania! [hurrahs]

Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [prolonged applause]

Concert Performance

AU201625 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the conclusion of the work of reconstruction following the 15 April earthquake, the best artistic troupes of Shkoder District performed this evening at a festive concert at the Migjeni Theater, in the city of Shkoder. Attending were working people and vanguard cooperativists, men of arts and culture, volunteers from various districts who took part in the reconstruction work, inhabitants from the new villages, leading party-state cadres from Shkoder and other districts, servicemen, veterans, patriots, members of families of martyrs, representatives of mass organizations, young men and women and others. The audience cheered and applauded the entrance of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and the following party-state leaders: Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia; Rahman Harku, minister of construction; AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha, Vito Kapo and Fiqret Shehu; Muho Asllani, Shkoder District party committee first secretary; Sulejman Bushati, chairman of the Shkoder District People's Council Executive committee; and others.

Lleshi Presents Award

AU201800 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] The city of Shkoder is in a festive mood. This is the third day that the beloved leader of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, accompanied by other party-state leaders, has been visiting the district. All of Shkoder, like indeed all of Albania, is talking about his 19 October speech in the residential quarter of Bahcallek. The decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly granting the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Shkoder District has further heightened the enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor of the people.

This morning thousands of people, not only from the city of Shkoder but also from the rural areas, flooded into the main square facing the building of the People's Council Executive Committee to once again thank the party for its paternal care in directing the work of reconstruction following the 15 April earthquake.

The square has rarely been the scene of such a crowd. It echoed with songs, dances were performed and the buildings surrounding it were adorned with flags and banners. "At 1100 Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee arrived, accompanied by the following party-state leaders: Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani; Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha, Vito Kapo, Fiqret Shehu and Foto Cami. With them are also Muho Asllani, first secretary of the Shkoder District party committee; and Sulejman Bushati, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee of Shkoder District, as well as leading party-state cadres from Tirana, Puke, Lezhe, Kukes, Tropoje and other districts; and veterans, families of martyrs and vanguard workers and cooperativists."

Sulejman Bushati opened the rally which was then addressed by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At the end of his speech, Haxhi Lleshi handed over the high decorations to Sulejman Bushati, who replied by thanking the party and the state for the high honor bestowed on Shkoder District. The rally ended in an atmosphere of unprecedented enthusiasm and ovations for the party and Enver Hoxha.

After the rally, Mehmet Shehu, accompanied by Sulejman Bushati, visited the copper wire plant. He showed interest in the technological processes and the new articles produced by the plant, particularly in problems relating to the plant's expansion. He gave valuable advice to the workers and cadres, and wished them further successes.

Following the celebrations, the Shkoder District party committee and People's Council Executive Committee hosted a lunch at the Hotel Rozafa. In addition to other guests, the lunch was attended by Enver Hoxha and other party-state leaders. Muho Asllani, first secretary of the district party committee, thanked the party and Enver Hoxha for the high honor bestowed on the district. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, replied on behalf of Enver Hoxha, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government. Toasts were raised to Enver Hoxha.

Hoxha Visit To Garrison

AU211830 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 21 Oct 79 AU

[Text] This morning Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, met cadre members and soldiers of the Shkoder garrison. He was accompanied by Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary. Also attending the meeting were Veli LLakaj, deputy minister of people's defense and chief of the general staff of the army; Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of people's defense; Muho Asllani, first secretary of the Shkoder District party committee; Sulejman Bushati, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council; and other guests.

Cadre member Dede Ndreka informed Comrade Enver that the active personnel of the military units and sections of the Shkoder garrison, always guided by the teachings of the party and under its command, have achieved results of a high degree in the political and combat preparation and in mastering and applying the people's military art.

Representatives of other units and sections of this garrison also spoke at the meeting. They noted the progress made in the preparation and combat readiness of their active units and consolidation of our country's defense to make our borders inviolable.

Amid prolonged applause, the floor was taken by Comrade Enver Hoxha. He congratulated the active personnel of the Shkoder garrison on their combat-readiness and on the implementation of the directives and duties entrusted by the party and the command. He also appraised the efforts made in these units and sections to upgrade the political and military standards, and to correctly understand and apply the people's military art and the close ties between cadres and soldiers and between the army and the people. In his speech Comrade Enver Hoxha gave valuable advice for furthering the achievements.

In conclusion, Comrade Enver spoke about the development of the international situation, the acute crisis gripping the capitalist-revisionist world, and the promotion of the authority of the AWP and People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the world.

Comrade Enver's speech was attentively followed by those present and was frequently interrupted by strong cheers for the party, our army and Comrade Enver Hoxha. With love and respect, he was seen off by hundreds of cadre members and soldiers of the Shkoder garrison.

Hoxha Departure for Tirana

AU221428 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 22 October carries a 5-minutes report from Shkoder which says that "Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, left Shkoder for Tirana today." A reporter describes the joyful atmosphere and says hundreds of people were lined up along the route as the motorcade passed by. No mention is made of any officials accompanying Enver Hoxha in the motorcade or district officials seeing him off.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND BERAT RALLY 22 OCTOBER

AU222030 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1335 GMT on 22 October 1979 carries a 7-minute report on a rally held in Berat today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the second meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council.

An on-the-scene reporter describes the enthusiastic atmosphere prevailing in Berat on the occasion, briefly refers to the background of the event and says hundreds of people, including former members of the Antifascist National Liberation Council, have come to the city of Berat to attend the commemorative rally. The reporter then says hundreds of people and former members of the council visited the graves of martyrs to pay their respects. He adds that party and state leaders "Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Spiro Koleka, Llambi Gegprifti and Lenka Cuko; party Central Committee Secretary Prokop Murra; Comrade Spiro Moisiu; and members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government" also went to the martyrs graves to pay their respects.

Wreaths were then laid at the plaque dedicated to the memory of martyrs on behalf of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the Antifascist National Liberation Council, the National Committee of War Veterans and mass organizations.

The reporter then says the party and state leaders left for the city of Berat to attend the rally devoted to the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the second meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council and adds that Mine Guri, first secretary of the Berat District Party Committee, presided over the rally, and gave the floor to Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy premier, who spoke on the occasion.

In a 14-minute recorded speech Manush Myftiu reviews the background of the second meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council, refers to the party's efforts to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in fierce struggle against the resistance of the overthrown classes, remnants and their tools and "the plots, blockades, attempts at intervention by external enemies, including American imperialist and others and Yugoslav, Khrushchevite and Chinese revisionists."

Manush Myftiu reviews Albania's progress made in industry, agriculture, culture and arts in the past 35 years, notes the country's political and economic independence and pays tribute to efforts of Albanian workers to fulfill the state plans by "overcoming the difficulties created by the stringent imperialist-revisionist blockade to which the hostile activity of the Chinese revisionists has been added in past few years."

He then makes a brief reference to the world situation, noting the acute economic and political crisis and ideological and moral ills gripping the capitalist-revisionist world and referring to the growing unemployment and rising inflation which have become intolerable for the working masses. He adds: "The counterrevolutionary forces, especially American imperialism and Soviet and Chinese social imperialism, want to settle these [word indistinct] by an adventurous policy which is fraught with great dangers and complications."

Berat Luncheon

AU222040 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the party and executive committees of the Berat District today hosted a luncheon at the Hotel Tomori. Attending were Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Bekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Spiro Koleka, Llambi Gegprifti and Lenka Cuko; Prokop Murra, party Central Committee secretary; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Comrade Spiro Moisiu; Mine Guri, first secretary of the district party committee; Dhimiter Brisku, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council; former members of the Antifascist National Liberation Council; workers from work and production centers; cooperativists; veterans; families of martyrs; and guests from various districts of the country.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu delivered a speech at the luncheon. He spoke on the historical importance of this event which provided Albania and the Albanian people with a democratic government which expressed the will and aspirations of the Albanian people.

In these 35 years our party and people, Comrade Mehmet Shehu stressed, have experienced many difficulties but they have also achieved many victories in a tooth-and-nail struggle against internal and external enemies, the imperialists and revisionists. However, Socialist Albania, led by its Workers Party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, stood unflinchingly and consistently on its Marxist-Leninist road. We have been completely successful in building socialism. We have not experienced any crisis as is the case in the capitalist and revisionist countries. Our economy is developing according to plan and the peoples' welfare is constantly improving. Nevertheless, we possess all the resources for even greater results in both agriculture and industry so as to further strengthen our socialist country.

Finally, Comrade Mehmet Shehu proposed a toast to the Workers Party, Comrade Enver and the 35th anniversary of the second meeting of the Antifascist National Liberation Council held in the historical city of Berat on 22 October 1944.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR CPSU'S MASHEROV

AU241100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on presenting Petr Mironovich Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgi Dimitrov order--at the Boyana Residence on 23 October--recorded]

[Text] I am very pleased to fulfill the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and present the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

In our country, dear Petr Mironovich, your great contribution to the building of the socialist and communist society in your great fatherland and your tireless and fruitful activity for the prosperity of Belorussia within the fraternal family of the Soviet republics are well-known. For all this you have deservedly been bestowed with the high titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor.

In presenting you with our highest order we, above all, acknowledge your personal share in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgarian peoples and between the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. With feeling of deepest respect and gratitude we note your creative efforts to constantly strengthen the all-round relations between Belorussian and Bulgarian enterprises and organizations as well as to increase the effectiveness of exchanging ideas and knowledge, technical and production innovations and front-rank experience.

In your person we pay a tribute of boundless gratitude to the heroic sons and daughters of Soviet Belorussia, which during the years of the Great Fatherland War selflessly sacrificed one quarter of its population for the fatherland's freedom and the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. In your person we pay a tribute of boundless gratitude to one of the representatives of the pleiad of Komsomol members who grew up and matured during the time of the hardest trials, and who were given the highest party trust--to be in the front rank of the glorious detachment of Soviet communists.

For almost 15 years you have been not only first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee but also a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the party's staff, which is confidently leading the country of the Great October Revolution to communism and to the securing of peace and happiness for all peoples.

Only a few days ago, the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria discussed and highly appraised the latest peace initiative of the Soviet Union as set forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his 6 October Berlin speech.

A real embodiment of statemanship's wisdom, political realism and foresight, this recent initiative of a peace-loving nature and constructive character again confirmed the USSR's steady striving to create every opportunity for halting the arms race, strengthening confidence, developing the detente process and steadily progressing towards general and total disarmament.

The latest initiative of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries is finding a wide response and warm approval among the working public. It has been supported by a number of eminent political figures in all European countries, including political figures in NATO member-countries.

We want to believe that political realism and a sense of responsibility will prevail among the ruling circles of these countries. We also want to believe that they will demonstrate their striving for halting the arms race, for lasting peace and security in Europe and in the world with concrete deeds. We also want to believe that everybody upon whom the destiny and cause of peace and security depends in any way hear the alarm bells of Katyn which will always be an appeal to the conscience and reason of mankind.

As far as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, it is uncompromisingly determined to continue, along with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, to do everything within its power to implement the noble initiatives--to eliminate the threat of war, strengthen peace and security and develop detente and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Dear Petr Mironovich, let me again express gratitude for all that you are doing to strengthen and deepen the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian communists, between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples. Allow me also to fraternally congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on this high award and allow me to fraternally wish you from the bottom of my heart good health and further successes in your responsible work for the prosperity of the Soviet people, for the further development of the cooperation and the drawing closer together of our parties, countries and peoples--for the triumph of our communist ideal. Congratulations. [applause]

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA SPEAKS AT UNGA ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

AU151900 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, October 15, (BTA correspondent)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, head of the Bulgarian delegation at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, spoke before the session today on the problems of children and on the Bulgarian initiatives in the International Year of the Child.

Underlining the great importance mankind must attach to the education and upbringing of the younger generation, Mrs Zhivkova said that it is impossible to dissociate the problem of children from the topical problems which mankind is solving now, from the essential issue of our time--preservation of world peace. "Doing away with war as a means for solving the international problems is not only an advisable but a vitally necessary prerequisite of our time, a guarantee of continuing life on our planet and of bettering humanity", added Mrs Zhivkova. She also pointed out that there are still social, class, economic and national contradiction in the world which leave their antihuman imprint on the consciousness of thousands and millions of children of the earth, which narrow their life.

Stressing the role of the United Nations in solving the most topical and common to all mankind, global problems, she pointed out the necessity that the United Nations will put forth with the high sense of responsibility and for a complex approach the problem of the children. "On national and international level measures must be outlined and decisions must be taken regarding the poor social, economic and cultural conditions in which millions of children live and grow, to improve and guarantee and establish with collective efforts the right of all citizens under age of the globe to develop harmoniously physically and spiritually", said Mrs Zhivkova.

Dwelling on the importance of declaring 1979 the International Year of the Child by the UN General Assembly, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova told of the "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly held in the Bulgarian capital this year. 1300 children from 76 countries took part in this assembly.

With their songs, dances, drawings and games the young participants in the assembly manifested their striving for a peaceful and happy future, their striving for beauty and unity.

Mrs Zhivkova spoke further of the unified national program for aesthetical education which has been worked on for several years in Bulgaria.

She informed her audience that Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent and active international policy now, is taking part in the international economic, trade, scientific and cultural division of labour, in the work of all international organizations, and helps furthering the most progressive processes and trends on the planet. The Bulgarian Constitution guarantees the rights of the Bulgarian children, a wide-spreading network of children's, health and educational establishments has been established, with free medical care and free education, that the social and cultural rights of women and mothers are guaranteed. She approved the national programme in connection with the International Year of the Child extended to all spheres of life in Bulgaria. This programme is subjected to the target of improving universally all conditions under which the Bulgarian children live, grow and develop.

Mrs Zhivkova proposed in conclusion that a document will be worked out and approved within the UN framework, which will feature the obligations of the countries in the all-round solving of the problems of children and their rights, as well as that a thought will be given to founding an auxiliary organizing body with the United Nations, with the participation of all UN member-countries, which will control directly, thoroughly and competently the implementation of the decisions and programmes pertaining to the physical and spiritual development of the younger generation.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS U.S. CULTURAL FIGURES IN WASHINGTON

AU242000 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Washington, Oct 24 (BTA correspondent)--A big exhibition was opened here of children's drawings which were represented at the International Children's "Banner of Peace" Assembly held last August in Sofia. A speech was delivered at the opening by Mrs. Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture, who is head of the Bulgarian delegation for the 34th session of the UN general Assembly. Speeches were also delivered at the opening by Mrs. Francis Humphrey Howard, honorary member of the UN National Commission for the International Year of the Child, Mrs Barbara Pomeroy, executive director of the national commission, and Mr Livingstone Beagle, chairman of the National Fine Arts Foundation. They assessed the exhibition sent by Bulgaria as "a wonderful collection", a "treasure-house of children's creative work from all over the world". Gratitude was expressed to Bulgaria for the possibility offered to the U.S. public to become familiar with the drawings.

A documentary on the international children's assembly was shown.

Mrs. Zhivkova had several business meetings in Washington. She had successive talks with Mr. Livingstone Beagle, Mr. John Reinhardt, director of the International Communication Agency (ICA), and with Mrs. Joan Mondale, the wife of the U.S. vice president. Matters of the cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the USA were discussed. Mrs. Lyudmila Zhivkova informed in detail about the events in Bulgaria in connection with the International Year of the Child.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

AU241545 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA)--The first agreement on cooperation signed here today by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts of Yugoslavia will activate Bulgaro-Yugoslav scientific contacts.

Besides the exchange of specialists, this document features joint research in different fields of science.

Since 1964 such joint research has been carried out in the spheres of chemistry, geology, botany and linguistics. The active contacts maintained between the Geophysical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Belgrade Geomagnetic Institute date from the early seventies, while in 1976 a cooperation agreement was signed by the unified chemistry centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Belgrade Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy. The two countries' scientists work on the physical chemistry of the plasm, on new electric current (?sources) and the synthesis of oxide catalysts.

Specialists in Balkan history and Bulgarian language and studies maintain scientific exchange with their Yugoslav colleagues too.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RECEIVES LIBYAN MINISTER

AU241014 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 24, BTA--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, received here Mr Abu Zayd Umar Dourdah, secretary of municipalities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Mr Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials of Bulgaria, was present at the talks.

The former Bulgaro-Libyan ties were reviewed and issues pertaining to development of cooperation in trade, building, designing, agriculture and technological aid were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO PARIS

For BTA and Sofia Radio reports of the official visit to France by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, see the France section of the 24 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA CITY BCP PLENUM

AU231126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Sofia City Committee took place on 23 October. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, took part in the session. Organizational matters were discussed.

Dealing with the first item on the agenda, Comrade Todor Zhivkov reported that Georgi Yordanov, hitherto first secretary of BCP Sofia City Committee, has been transferred to another responsible post. The BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Sofia City Committee have therefore discussed the candidacy of a new party secretary.

The plenum relieved Comrade Georgi Yordanov of his post as first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee and appointed Chudomir Aleksandrov, hitherto first secretary of the BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee and BCP Central Committee candidate member, to this post.

ZHIVKOV VISITS STARA ZAGORA; NEW OKRUG SECRETARY ELECTED

AU241650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, visited Stara Zagora today. Accompanied by okrug and city leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited two of the largest machine-building and electronic enterprises in Stara Zagora--the scientific-production combine for robot mechanization and the unified plants producing data storage material. Todor Zhivkov was welcomed particularly cordially by the workers and specialists. Our first party and state leader inspected one of the principal departments.

At a meeting with the scientific-production leadership of the Beroe combine which produces robot mechanization, Ivan Nikolov, director in chief of the combine, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov in detail about the tasks facing the engineers, designers, builders, technicians and workers. Certain problems connected with the future development of robot mechanization--a very important branch of Bulgarian machine-building--were also discussed.

Emphasizing the position which the unified plants producing data storage material occupy in the development of Bulgarian electronics, Atanas Atanasov, director in chief of the plants, briefed Todor Zhivkov about the successful fulfillment of the plan in all of its indexes, and also touched on the most urgent tasks facing the plants in the next few years. These tasks must be solved in the spirit of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later participated in the work of the okrug party committee's plenum which discussed organizational matters. Chudomir Aleksandrov, former first secretary of the okrug party committee, was relieved of his post because of his election as first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee. Vasil Nedev, former chairman of the Stara Zagora Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, was unanimously elected first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug Party Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a speech at the plenum on certain issues of the domestic and international situation.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH TU DELEGATION VISIT--On 30 August a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, met with a delegation of the Kazakhstan Trade Unions, led by (Salamid Mukhasev) chairman of the Republican Trade Union Council, which is visiting in Bulgaria. Expanding the fraternal cooperation was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU]

SFRY AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Radovan Urosev, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria, has ended his tour in the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Oct 79 p 6 AU]

CTK COMMENTS ON PRAGUE TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS

LD240922 Prague CTK in English 0817 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

["Commentary--Sentences"--CTK headline]

[Text] Prague--A group of six people were sentenced in Prague on Tuesday on charges of subversion of the republic, for activity which grossly violated Czechoslovak laws. It was aimed against the interests of the Czechoslovak people, it was to undermine the foundations of the socialist social system.

There is thus no ground for the unscrupulous anti-Czechoslovak campaign waged by a certain part of the Western media of information which grossly distorts the essence of the matter by asserting that the condemned people are allegedly persecuted for their political conviction. Most members of the "Committee for Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted" have for a number of years been developing against Czechoslovakia hostile activity of varied intensity. Relevant organs had several times drawn their attention to the fact that their conduct was of criminal character, but they failed to heed the warning. On the contrary, they stepped up their criminal activity and tried to involve further persons in it.

Some of the defendants were sentenced already in the past for activity hostile to the republic. Petr Uhl was sentenced to four years in prison in 1970. At that time he headed a group determined to use all means, including individual terror, to attain political objectives. The court set a punishment for a concrete crime and not for a mere political conviction. Planning of terrorist actions can definitely not be described as a different opinion. Vaclav Havel, too, was already sentenced once before--in 1977 for attempting to harm the interests of the republic abroad--he was given a suspended sentence of 14 months in prison.

The anti-state group with the ostentatious name of "Committee for Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted" developed activity trying to give the impression that Czechoslovakia is a state ruled by police despotism, a state in which laws are disrespected. There are several examples of whom the group defended: In May 1978, Rudolf and Vaclav Bures hijacked a bus full of school children. They held the children as hostages and threatened to shoot them all dead if they are not given passage to the FRG. When they saw they would fail, they brutally murdered the driver of the bus and injured several children before they were rendered harmless. This case aroused a wave of indignation among the Czechoslovak public. However, Uhl and his group did not hesitate to protest against the sentencing of these criminals with various Czechoslovak organs. When, for instance, Czechoslovak citizen V. Vala was sentenced--the second time by the way--for espionage for a Western intelligence service, Uhl and his group described him, too, as an unjustly punished person.

The defendants formulated and sent abroad various written matter containing gross slander of the socialist system, used by emigre press and Western media of information. The fact that it was all fabrications and lies is proved by assertions of Vaclav Havel in the emigre journal LESTY, according to which several thousand workers were suffering in detention in Czechoslovakia only because they failed for various personal reasons to come to work one or two shifts. Everybody in Czechoslovakia would have a good laugh at such senseless assertions.

Following the example of the K-231 group, which operated in Czechoslovakia in 1968, members of the "Committee for Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted" accused Czechoslovak state bodies and intimidated workers of organs conducting legal proceedings. Uhl's group enjoyed not only moral, but also material aid from hostile forces in the West. Their support helped create a special fund to which the American CIA contributed through emigrants. The group of the defendants broke valid Czechoslovak laws and was justly punished for its conduct.

'Political Trial' Label Denied

LD242345 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Every state, as confirmed by the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, has the inalienable right to issue its own laws and regulations--that is, to set its own legal system and to see to its observance. This is the basis of the functioning of each society. These laws and regulations protect property, the lives of citizens, public order and the interests of the state. Our legal system lays down and determines binding norms of behavior of people in their relations within the society--that is, mutual rights and duties of each and all of our citizens. It is logical that each violation of the law, especially if a serious crime is involved, must be punished in corresponding fashion. That is why the panel of judges of the city court in Prague imposed sentences yesterday in the criminal case conducted against graduate engineer Uhl and other accused, Benda, Dienstbier, Havel, Bednarova and Nemcova.

All the accused have been found by the court guilty of the punishable offence of subversion of the republic, according to Article 98, articles 1 and 2 of the criminal code. The accused took an active part in a number of anti-state and illegal acts. For a number of years they systematically tried to arouse mistrust and hostility towards our socialist system and, by means of conscious lies and distortion of facts, slandered our republic abroad. They have been warned many times against their illegal activities. They did not cease but, furthermore, at the beginning of last year founded an illegal, antistate, organization with the humanely sounding title: Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted. Just to show who, according to them, belongs to the unjustly persecuted, let the fact suffice that the committee defended terrorists such as the brothers Bares, who in May last year seized in gangster-like fashion a coach with pupils of the Ricany secondary school with the intention of shooting their way through to the West.

Yes, the people who have appeared in court in the past few days did indeed uphold such characters--beyond the law and society anywhere in the world--and their crimes. These were, therefore, no political trials, no eminent personalities in opposition who suffer from their political convictions, but citizens who had committed serious punishable offences and have been sentenced for them in regular court proceedings according to valid laws of this state.

POLEDNIK PRAISES BREZHNEV FORCE REDUCTION PROPOSAL

LD202158 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Podbrezova, Central Slovakia--Soviet willingness to unilaterally reduce the number of its forces and armament in central Europe, announced by Leonid Brezhnev recently, is "new convincing proof of the Soviet [word indistinct] oriented, persistent and creative Leninist peace policy", a Czechoslovak representative said here on Saturday.

Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik was speaking at a ceremonial session of leading Czechoslovak trade union bodies commemorating a meeting of workers representatives at Podbrezova 35 years ago, at the time of anti-fascist struggle, which [word indistinct] united [the] trade union movement in Czechoslovakia. Recalling the role of the Soviet Union during World War II Jindrich Polednik stressed that the latest Soviet initiative has rightfully drawn a tremendous response from all peace-loving people, and also posed a basic question to reactionary and militarist forces.

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Jindrich Polednik, heading the Communist Party delegation to the event, voiced the conviction that Czechoslovakia's revolutionary (?trade) union movement will take part still more consistently in the battle for implementation of the program of the party's 15th congress.

More on Polednik Speech

ID202208 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] The celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Podbrezova conference of delegates of works committees and corps of shop stewards culminated at a festive session of the presidiums of the central councils of trade unions of the Czech and Slovak trade union councils, Lubomir Krno reports. Then the participants in the session were greeted, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and on behalf of Gustav Husak, its general secretary and the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, by Jindrich Polednik, head of a delegation of the Central Committee of the CPCZ. He said in his speech, inter alia:

[Polednik--begin recording in Czech] In the middle of autumn, in the head of uprising struggles 35 years ago here in the Hron valley, representatives of works committees and corps of shop stewards from all insurgent districts, as well as the occupied parts of the east and west Slovakia, met here. They supported unanimously and without exceptions the Slovak national uprising and the renewal of the Czechoslovak Republic, the unity of the working class and the trade union movement. This great desire of Czechs and Slovaks, the inspiring Slovak National Uprising, and the will of delegates at the Podbrezova conference were, after the victorious February 1948 entirely fulfilled.

Living conditions, the face and appearance of our country have undergone fundamental changes. The exploitation of man by man has been definitely removed. The working class in unity with peasants and intelligentsia has become the ruling class of the society. For the first time in history working people make decisions about their own affairs and for themselves. In this are the main sources of our power on which we build our present and the intentions and plans for the future. Our effort, however, is not accompanied only by successes. We also have a number of serious shortcomings and problems. We are not able to fulfill the plan in the required range and structure and we are not entirely fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th congress of the party concerning the achievement of higher efficiency, quality and savings. This is why the task of the day for all communists, trade union members and for all working people is to fulfill honestly the plan of this year and thus create good prerequisites for the fulfillment of tasks also in the last year of the sixth 5-year plan.

Allow me to express the conviction that the revolutionary trade union movement will still more consistently participate in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ, in harmony with the conclusions of the 9th congress of trade union members. In the everyday unity of the revolutionary trade union movement with the policy of the CPCZ and in its consistent fulfillment is the power of our trade unions, and our Communist Party has in the trade unions a faithful and reliable fellow fighter. [applause]
[end recording]

CHNOUPEK ATTENDS GDR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

ID231216 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 23 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Gerd Koenig, ambassador of the GDR to Czechoslovakia, held a friendly reception in Prague yesterday on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

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Present at the meeting was Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives. Ambassador Gerd Koening and Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in their addresses highly praised the firm bond between the two countries. They also underlined the full support given to the peace proposals of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, delivered at the festive rally held in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in Berlin.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SRV FOR 1980 SIGNED IN PRAGUE

LD242238 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam in 1980 was signed at Zbraslav Castle near here on Wednesday. Under it, Czechoslovakia will supply to Vietnam mainly rolled material, light industrial halls, [as received] diesel engines and ship engines, irrigation facilities, spare parts, tyres, malt, hops, products of the chemical and consumer industries, and other goods. Vietnam will export to Czechoslovakia tin, caoutchouc, anthracite, jute, tea, coffee, tinned fruit and vegetables, plant essences, ground-nuts, ground-nut oil, working garments, bamboo and reed products, balsam ointment, and other goods.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PERU

AU222245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On CSSR-Peruvian Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 17 October--Rafael Pinto Texeira, Peruvian state secretary of industry, visited Czechoslovakia on 15-17 October. Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Texeira discussed the possibility of further expanding the CSSR-Peruvian cooperation in connection with Czechoslovakia's participation in the Peruvian economy's industrialization program. The two sides assessed the specific possibilities concerning the build-up of industrial sectors--a priority topic in Peru--within the framework of long-term plans and the division of work among the countries of the Andean Group. The talks were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. At the end of his stay, the Peruvian state secretary met with representatives of Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SOMALIA ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU231150 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "The President Congratulates"]

[Text] Prague--CSSR President G. Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Marshal [as published] Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

CTK INTERVIEWS PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH

LD250542 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The support given to the Palestinian people's struggle by the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union and including Czechoslovakia, and by all progressive forces in the world, was highly appreciated here on Wednesday by George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. George Habash arrived here on Monday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the nations of Africa and Asia.

Giving a press conference, he said that it is thanks to the assistance that the Palestinians can carry on their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces in the Arab world. George Habash cited in connection with the assistance given to Palestine by Czechoslovakia that Palestinians are studying at Czechoslovak higher learning establishments and recalled also cooperation agreements between Czechoslovak and Palestinian journalists and writers.

George Habash said that the Middle East is the target of imperialist attacks because of its strategic situation at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa, and of oil shipment routes. While in the 50's the U.S. did not have to import oil, it now imports 50 per cent of its consumption and this percentage is increasing every year.

The imperialist interests in the Middle East are endangered by the growing strength of the progressive Arab forces, the establishment of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, the increasing importance of the Palestinian revolution and the fall of the shah regime in Iran. This is why the imperialists have declared the creation of the 110,000-strong task force, the establishment of the Fifth Fleet, increasing of the U.S. presence on Diego Garcia Island, support for the Oman sultan and the like.

George Habash denounced the Camp David agreement and said that it is not aimed only against the Palestinian revolution, but against all progressive and national liberation forces in the Middle East. He sharply condemned the Israeli aggression in south Lebanon which causes heavy casualties and material damage. The imperialist and Zionist plans aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution are designed to make the Palestinians accept the so called "autonomy". Facing these problems, the Palestinians must further strengthen their unity within the Palestine Liberation Organization, mobilize all forces on the occupied Palestinian territory, step up the struggle against the implementation of the "autonomy" plan and efforts must be exerted to use oil as a weapon against imperialists.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD250858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The 2-day 13th joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly started in Prague today.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Miroslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Jan Tojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present at the meeting are deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of political party organizations and social organizations of the national front and other guests.

At the opening of the meeting Comrade Alois Indra discussed the results of the recent consultative meeting of the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Prague. He stated that during both days of the deliberations the event was characterized above all by a principled, businesslike and creative atmosphere and harmony concerning views on all principal questions. Comrade Indra further noted that in assessing the developing of the international relations the individual delegations stressed that the process of political detente is the result of a joint approach of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and that this joint approach is winning significant allies all over the world and (is) a prerequisite for further successes in the endeavour to preserve and strengthen just peace.

The main point on the agenda of the joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly is a report by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, dealing with the fundamental questions of the foreign policy of the CSSR.

Managerial Work Control Discussion

LD231520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly is discussing today the raising of effectiveness of control in securing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Frantisek Ondrich, minister and chairman of the People's Control Committee of the CSSR, stated in his report that the committee paid attention above all to key questions of the economy and development of the national economy, standards of managerial work at all levels, and analysis and uncovering of true causes of shortcomings. He stressed that he deemed control of specific managerial work of the leading workers as most important. This is reflected in all spheres of the managerial process. Experience shows that the desired effect is frequently not achieved by the managerial process, not as a result of incorrect decisions but because consistent implementation of these decisions is not insured--such implementation depends on effective control carried out personally by leading workers.

Comrade Ondrich further acquainted the deputies with the control work in individual fields of our national economy. He spoke in detail on control of the fulfillment of tasks of the Ministry of Fuels and Energy. He stressed that the control workers had analyzed the insuring of extraction in the Ostrava-Karvina Basin; in the North Bohemian brown coal basin they had watched improvements in managerial work and given to this basin aid regarding the control of fulfillment of supplies of extraction technology and its reliability.

When talking about letters, complaints and suggestions of our working people, he stated that on the basis of these some very serious cases of violation of state discipline and legality were uncovered; these cases resulted in serious disciplinary measures. At the close of his address Comrade Ondrich stressed that the control workers will develop prevention in their further work and intervene in such cases when it is possible to influence and change an adverse development.

The viewpoint of the committee was then expounded in a report delivered by Deputy Drahoslav Krenek. He stated that the committees generally stressed in their reports the importance of the preventive and repressive [represivni] role of control, and above all they stressed the help control represents to solving of various problems of social development, and to solving the causes of shortcomings which slow down this development. The findings of the committees show that in the control system its main element is still to be seen above all in the personality of every leading worker and the control carried out by him which, however, must act as an indivisible part of the managerial work both at the highest level and in the lower strata. Comrade Krenek also stressed in his report that [word indistinct] control must concentrate above all on the implementation of the line of raising effectiveness and quality, economic and effective valorization of raw materials, materials and energy, and insuring the decisive tasks in the sphere of fuels and energy, engineering, transport, the construction industry, agriculture, and foreign trade.

Further Report on Discussion

LD231450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Chamber of the Nations is taking place in Prague today. Its deliberations are described by Lubos Lidicky, who is in the Federal Assembly building.

The main point on the agenda is a report by Frantisek Ondrich, minister and chairman of the CSSR People's Control Commission, on the ways of increasing the effectiveness of checks [kontrola] in securing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Today is the first time that the People's Control Commission has faced the Chamber of the Nations of the highest representative body. This is not by accident since the role of control and control activity in all spheres of our state, economic and cultural life, is increasing. As our tasks become more demanding and our problems become more numerous and complex, it is necessary to continually review the success of our work, determine ways to improve our performance, and discover new solutions. The report was therefore justified in stressing that control is an indivisible part of the managerial work of our political system. It has gained experience from daily activity and its bodies--thanks to the results of their work--have won a unique place in the system of the state and social bodies.

The people's control commissions have also had an impact on the awareness of the working people. This is indicated by the thousands of letters from citizens addressed to the commissions and dealing with the citizens' own interests and, more and more frequently, with important social matters. Minister Ondrich emphasized that in recent years the commissions did not follow an easy and popular path. They consistently directed their attention to those areas where shortcomings and difficulties either existed or were starting to occur. During their work the commission members were in a complex situation. This situation was also experienced by responsible managerial workers. Conflicts occurred frequently. However, Comrade Ondrich stated, the commissions always worked for the implementation of all-social interests, following the policy of the party and the needs of the republic. This will also be the main task in the remaining part of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--to do everything to fulfill the tasks of the state plan for 1979 and 1980 so that the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress are fulfilled. All those who are carrying out control operations are bound by the adopted conclusions of the congress, that is, to improve quality and raise the effectiveness of work, to require demands not only from others but also from oneself. The understanding of the national economic processes and their tendencies must be deepened, while timely discovery of existing problems and deviations must be understood as a prerequisite of an active influence of control everywhere it is most needed.

Fourteen deputies asked to speak in today's discussion. Before the break Deputy Stanislav Kukral made his contribution. He discussed the checking of the quality of engineering products in enterprises. The work of the people's control commissions in foreign trade was described by Deputy Viliam Kozik. The fourth separate meeting of the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly will continue this afternoon with discussions.

SLOVAK GAS INDUSTRY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT COMING WINTER

AU241940 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Julius Krajci report: "The Gas Sector Enters the Winter Period With Optimism; Even in Abundance We Must Not Waste"]

[Summary] The workers of the crude oil and gas industry organization in Bratislava are entering the upcoming winter period full of realistic optimism because regular deliveries of Soviet natural gas have been insured, the underground gas reservoir at Laba is full of gas, and the majority of important tasks concerning the repair and the reconstruction of the old, and the construction of new, gas delivery systems has been completed.

All consumers in Slovakia have now switched to natural gas. The regular and reliable deliveries of natural gas have made it possible not only to improve the gas deliveries in accordance with grade 1 of the consumers diagram (10 percent in excess of the quantity agreed upon), but also to fill "up to the brim" the Laba reservoir, which holds about 800 million cubic meters of natural gas.

In the west Slovak region, the work on the Bratislava-Kosice gas pipeline has been intensified; in the east Slovak region, the Kosice-High Tatras gas line has switched over to larger diameter pipelines; and in the central Slovak region, the Povazie-Nitra system will get a boost from the Lucenec compressor station. "Our gas men are definitely better prepared for the coming winter period than they were before last winter. Despite these preparations, however, they are in no mood for singing. Several large-scale consumers, mainly from the sphere of power engineering and chemistry, are not observing their consumption plans, and thus the gas men are in danger of not adhering to the plan of gas deliveries." "Although the situation in the gas supply encourages optimism, and although we have good reserves, it is correct to always sensibly economize and not to waste."

SLOVAK DAILY DISCUSSES ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ADDICTION AMONG YOUTH

AU241105 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 22 Oct 79 p 1 AU

["RIA"-signed article: "Mother, Get Me While I Am Johnny, it Will Be Too Late When I Become John...; Figures That Should Make Adults Think"--the first part of the headline is a Slovak proverb]

[Text] How do cigarettes, wine or pep pills taste? Inquisitive schoolchildren find this a tempting question and whenever there are suitable conditions--too busy or indifferent parents and excessive freedom--a taste which often turns into a bad habit. Even before the child grows up, he becomes an alcoholic or a drug addict. As revealed by an investigation of the Advisory Board on Toxic Substances for Children, consumption of alcoholic beverages is shifting into lower and lower age groups.

Out of a sample of 3,000 elementary school pupils [up to 15 years of age], 54.8 percent admitted that they drink alcoholic beverages relatively frequently and only 45.2 percent answered that they do not. A similar investigation among secondary school students has confirmed these warning data. The number of cases of inhaling hallucinogens [fetovani] has increased lately, especially among children of gypsy origin. The advisory board is taking care of the cases of 174 children from families of alcoholics and of 76 secondary school and university students. Alcoholism and juvenile delinquency go together. The most frequent criminal offence by juveniles is theft with the objective of obtaining money, cigarettes or alcohol. Another motive is the temptation to drive around in a stolen motor vehicle. Alcohol enhances aggressive conduct and rowdiness.

What is the cause of this unpleasant balance sheet, which was in the central issue at the last session of the health and social commission of the Bratislava National Committee? Poor upbringing is the one and most basic reason. When the family fails, however, its role must be taken over by the school, by the example of the teacher. The youth leisure time must be organized in attractive extracurricular activities, by the Pioneer organization and the [Socialist] Youth Union. There is also a lack of youth clubs and sports facilities. Similar great reserves exist in the sphere of preventive measures, in health education, which should be the major sphere of fighting alcoholism. It is necessary to consistently observe the ban on serving alcohol to juveniles (this includes bottled alcohol) and to punish violations strictly to prevent the law from becoming a mere formality.

HONECKER SENDS CABLE TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

AU241119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has sent a congratulatory cable couched in cordial terms to Pope John Paul II on the occasion of the first anniversary of his assumption of office. In it, he expresses the conviction that the work of Pope John Paul II is important for peace, international detente and cooperation among the peoples.

GRUENEBERG ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON 'WORKING VISIT'

LD250530 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for a working visit. He is at the head of a delegation of the SED Central Committee. It is the purpose of the visit to further deepen cooperation between the SED and the CPSU in the agricultural sphere.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD250632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, the chairman of the GDGB, received in Berlin on Wednesday a delegation led by the chairman of the FRG Chemicals-Paper-Ceramic Union of the German Trade Union Federation, Karl Hauenschild. The FRG trade unionists have been invited to visit the GDR by the Central Executive Committee of the Chemicals, Glass and Ceramic Union of the FDGB for a fact-finding trip.

At the center of the discussion was an exchange of views on questions of trade union representation of interests in different social systems and on the responsibility of the trade unions in safeguarding peace and for the continuation of the process of detente through real achievements in disarmament. The two sides stressed the importance and usefulness of the USSR's recent Berlin initiative for the safeguarding of peace and for disarmament. Relations between the FDGB and the DGB were assessed as a contribution to the advancement of international detente in agreement with the Helsinki Final Act and to the promotion of a climate of trust and cooperation.

Touching on the results of the Third European trade union conference, Harry Tisch underscored the necessity for and the possibility of national and international activities by the trade unions for continuing the process of detente and preventing a return to the cold war. He also stressed that the GDGB fully supported Erich Honecker's proposal for cooperation between the German states on disarmament questions in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The talk was held in a frank, businesslike and open atmosphere.

TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDR

LD241246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Tanzanian military delegation arrived in the GDR today for a visit lasting several days. The delegation, led by Col Seif Bakari, junior minister in the Ministry of Defense, was invited by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann. The Tanzanian officers will inspect troop units and training establishments of the National People's Army.

II. 25 Oct 79

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES VISITING SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD250842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a friendly meeting on Wednesday with Syrian Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu. Werner Krolikowski briefed the Syrian guest, who is on a working visit to the GDR, on the GDR's active peace policy and its dynamic development, especially in the economy. The Syrian minister submitted proposals for further intensifications of bilateral relations. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Werner Krolikowski stressed that far-reaching identical views of both states on important international questions represent a good basis for the deepening of cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technological spheres. The meeting was attended by the GDR minister for heavy machine construction and installation construction, Gerhard Zimmermann, and the Syrian ambassador to the GDR, Husa'i Malli.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD231412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A military delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique arrived in the GDR today. It is headed by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and acting defense minister of his country. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Deputy Minister for National Defense Col Gen Werner Fleissner. During their visit to the GDR, which is to last several days, the guests will visit troop units and installations of the National People's Army.

Defense Ministry Meeting

LD232000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On behalf of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister, today received a Mozambique military delegation under Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO party's Central Committee, national political commissar of the defense and security forces and acting minister of defense. At the meeting in the Defense Ministry, Col Gen Kessler emphasized that the GDR National People's Army was prepared and able, jointly with the forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty states, reliably to protect socialist gains in the heart of Europe. Armando Emilio Guebuza thanked the National People's Army personnel for the solidarity and support they had rendered to the people of Mozambique in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, national independence and social progress.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE FEDERATION MEETING OPENS IN DRESDEN

LD231320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Dresden--A meeting of the research group of the International Cooperative Federation (IGF) opened on Tuesday in Dresden. It is attended by representatives of national consumer cooperative associations from Poland, the USSR, Hungary, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Great Britain, Argentina, Japan, Tanzania and the GDR, and is discussing "membership and cooperative effectiveness." The meeting will last until Thursday.

HERRMANN STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF GDR ANNIVERSARY

LD201230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR is highly appreciated and esteemed as a stable factor of peace in the heart of Europe. This was stated by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday [19 October] at a meeting of the central democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations in Berlin. Particular testimony of this is the fact that the new internationally significant initiative of the Soviet Union for peace and disarmament was announced in Berlin. The new proposals for peace and European security tabled by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, are also proof of this.

The GDR national holiday has become an historic event which affirms the citizens' firm alliance with their socialist fatherland, their avowal to socialism and the policy of the SED which aims at peace, the well-being and happiness of the people, Herrmann said further. More clearly than ever the 30th anniversary confirmed that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. The preparations for and the 30th GDR anniversary itself turned into an impressive show of the achievements of socialism on German soil. Joachim Herrmann said further: The workers' and peasants' power is the expression of the revolutionary traditions of the German working class as well as of the whole democratic and humanistic legacy of the German people. Herrmann assessed the participation of delegations from all over the world in the celebrations as sign of proletarian internationalism, international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. Full of optimism and increased strength, the GDR is tackling the tasks ahead on the stable bases of social development at home and its international positions.

At the meeting, which was chaired this time by Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, representatives of the other parties and mass organizations represented in the bloc took the floor. They emphasized that the anniversary demonstrated convincingly the inviolable solidarity and the firm relationship of trust between the people and its socialist state. Their members will continue to perform high achievements for the overall strengthening of the GDR, for socialism and for peace.

TISCH ADDRESSES MEETING ON UNION ELECTIONS

LD160656 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Harry Tisch, speaking in VEB Elektrokohle, Berlin, today emphasized the inseparable connection between high performance and the continuation of the program of full employment, prosperity, growth and stability. Addressing a meeting in connection with the trade union elections, the FDGB chairman said that the activities of the 8.7 million FDGB members showed how the working class in the GDR was exercising its political power.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TOGO--The president of the Republic of Togo, Army Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, on Wednesday [17 Oct] received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Togo, Horst Haehnel, for the presentation of his credentials. During the ensuing talk, the Togo head of state expressed the wish for a development of the friendly relations between the two states. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

POTATO HARVEST REPORT--The potato harvest in the GDR is almost completed. Only 1.6 percent of the 524,000 hectares remain to be harvested. [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 19 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EDUCATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE ENDS

AU241107 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Conference of Ministers of Education Has Ended"]

[Summary] The Third Conference of the Ministers of Education of the Socialist Countries, a three-day conference held with the participation of representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Balatonaliga, ended on 18 October. They discussed the shaping of the Marxist-Leninist outlook of students and timely aspects of public education and summarized the experiences of the implementation of the multifaceted cooperation work plan adopted at the previous two conferences.

"At the closing session of the conference, the heads of the delegations signed a protocol in which they summarized the results of the conference and outlined possibilities and means for continued cooperation.

"It emerges from the resolution of the conference that it was established with satisfaction by the participants that extensive work is being pursued in the spirit of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in the domain of the ideological education of students in all socialist countries.

"The ministers of education have resolved to broadly support and pay attention to exploring and researching subjects laid down in bilateral and multilateral agreements that have a direct or indirect bearing on the improvement of the standard of ideological education.

"The participants in the conference regard as useful the expansion of mutual information and the exchanging of curricula and textbooks and other materials of ideological subjects among each other. They have adopted the recommendation that they should hold scientific work conferences for the purpose of exchanging information and elaborating proposals in the future. The conference regards it as important that representatives of the friendly countries' educational institutes and competent press should pursue a regular exchange of views.

"Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, has invited the participants to a fourth conference to be held in 1981 in Berlin."

POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD242118 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI)--Invited by the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, (KISZ) a Polish youth delegation led by Krzysztof Trembachkiewicz, president of the Supreme Council of the Polish Socialist Youth Federations, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday.

The delegation were met at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. Present was also Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador in Budapest of the Polish People's Republic.

Thereafter the talks between the Hungarian and Polish youth delegations began in the headquarters of the KISZ CC. The Hungarian negotiating delegation is headed by Laszlo Marothy, and the Polish one by Krzysztof Trembachkiewicz.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DEBATE ON SELF-DETERMINATION

LD231124 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI)--Lajos Nagy, member of the Hungarian delegation, made a contribution at the debate on peoples' right to self-determination held in the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the UN General Assembly. He said that the Hungarian people and government extend their full support and profound solidarity to the peoples struggling for their right to self-determination and the organizations leading their fight for independence. In this context he made a special mention of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the south [as received] people's organization and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

UN ASSOCIATIONS PRESIDENT OUTLINES BARCELONA ASSEMBLY RESULTS

LD181954 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--As is known, the 27th General Assembly of the World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA), which ended recently in Barcelona, re-elected--unprecedentedly in the federation's history--for the third time Hungarian academician Mihaly Simai as president.

Having arrived home, Mihaly Simai told MTI the following: "The General Assembly, which was attended by representatives of 44 countries, UN associations and several international organizations, centred its work on discussing the world disarmament and development strategy. The subject gains special significance through the fact that the next special UN General Assembly, to be held in 1980, will also deal with the elaboration of a development program for the period until the end of this century. In the view of our world federation, with our resolutions echoing the position of a major proportion of the world public opinion we can promote the next year's conference of governments' representatives. All in all, we managed to formulate in Barcelona a stand which met with agreement from the member-organizations of the industrialised capitalist, the socialist and the developing countries alike.

"The most important conclusion of the General Assembly resolution marked by a mutual compromise is that no results can be attained without disarmament in establishing a new, just and democratic world economic order. The delegates were also in agreement that the rapid development of rocket systems, the U.S. plan to deploy novel, medium-range weapons and the NATO program of nuclear armament in Europe threaten to bring about a qualitatively new situation in the international balance. On top of that, we are facing a new phase of the arms race at a time when the world economy is ridden with extremely grave contradictions. What backs up this statement is that the cause of economic security, covering everything from the obtainment of raw materials and technologies to the market disposal of commodities, is increasingly moving into the forefront of international attention. Our world federation established in its resolution: Isolation and protectionism can offer no solution to this problem. The only way out remains the expansion and continued stabilization of international cooperation. Judging by all this, the long-term task of our federation and the national UN associations is to press for a halt to the arms race, for disarmament and enhanced international cooperation through gaining ever broader international support."

Said Mihaly Simai in conclusion: "Major and topical international issues, too, figured on the agenda of our General Assembly. After surveying the situation in Indochina, the WFUNA member organizations for the first time adopted a political resolution which links the creation of conditions ensuring peace in the region with humanitarian questions. The delegates also dealt with the West Sahara hotbed of tensions, pointing out that the just and lasting settlement is viable through elections to be held under UN supervision and granting free decision on people's representation. Analysing human rights questions, our General Assembly established that--as a new phenomenon--the demand of democratic liberties is increasingly becoming associated with the need for economic rights and certainty of existence."

AMBASSADOR OPENS MOSCOW EXHIBITION OF CSEPEL PLANT

LD231114 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI)--Julia Szaszi, MTI correspondent in Moscow, reports:

Dr Matyas Szuros, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in Moscow, opened on Monday a large-scale exhibition of the Budapest Csepel Iron and Steel Works. A short speech was made at the opening by Nikolay Filipov, vice-president of the Industrial and Commercial Chamber of the Soviet Union, then Georgiy Sergeyev, Soviet deputy iron metallurgy minister, praised the results achieved by the Csepel workers so far. Sandor Csepany, Hungarian deputy minister of metallurgy and machine industry, also addressed the inaugural ceremony. He stressed that the exhibition will, in all probability, contribute to the further strengthening of economic-trade relations. The Hungarian deputy minister spoke highly of the significance of the economic-Hungarian cooperation [as received] between the two countries.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO DPRK

LD221918 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Korean People's Democratic Republic, who leaves for his post soon.

BRIEFS

FRG MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham, Dr Dieter Haack, FRG minister of regional planning, housing and city planning, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday [9 October]. They will review the development of relations in construction and possibilities for the development of regular cooperation at their talks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

CZECH BUILDING MINISTER DEPARTS--Karel Rolak, minister of building of the Czech Socialist Republic, has concluded his talks in Hungary and departed from our country. In his talks with Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham, they defined tasks of the development of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Oct 79 p 21 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRAQ--Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Istvan Soltesz, who has headed a government delegation in Iraq, returned home from Baghdad on Friday [15 October]. He viewed the Baghdad fair and had talks on Hungarian-Iraqi relations with representatives of several ministries during his visit. It was acknowledged with satisfaction at the talks that bilateral barter trade is expected to amount to \$300 million, twice as much as 2 years ago. This makes Iraq our country's foremost economic partner among the developing countries. It was emphasized by both sides that significant cooperation and joint ventures could develop in the coming years in telecommunications technology, the production of road and railway vehicles, and the production of sanitary and harbor installations and irrigation equipment. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 79 p 3 AU]

COOPERATION WORKPLAN WITH PORTUGAL--The second session of the Hungarian-Portuguese Cultural and Technical-Scientific Mixed Committee, which reviewed aspects of scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries, ended with the signing of a workplan at the Cultural Relations Institute of Friday [5 October]. The document, which was initialed by Karoly Toth and Francisco Mendes da Luz, heads of the Hungarian and Portuguese delegations respectively, will foster the implementation of the intergovernmental cultural and technical-scientific cooperation agreements concluded in 1976 between our country and the Republic of Portugal in the next 2 years, creating further possibilities for developing relations between the two countries. The signing of the workplan was attended by Fernando Lopes Vieira, ambassador of the Republic of Portugal in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 79 p 6 AU]

PULLAI IN YUGOSLAVIA--At the invitation of Federal Minister of Transportation and Communications Ante Zelic, Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs Arpad Pullai has gone to Belgrade for a 3-day friendly visit. They will review transportation and telecommunications matters concerning the two neighboring countries, including the coordination of the development of railway and highway border crossing points. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION TO ILO CONFERENCE--A delegation led by Minister of Labor Ferenc Tréthon has gone to Geneva to attend the Third ILO European Regional Conference. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

YOUTH OFFICIALS APPOINTMENT--Recognizing his merits, the Council of Ministers has relieved Gyorgy Nador of his position as secretary of the state Committee for Youth Affairs and head of its Secretariat and appointed him deputy chairman of the Cultural Relations Institute. At the same time, the government has appointed Janos Barabas secretary of the State Committee for Youth Affairs and head of its Secretariat. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABA in Hungarian 17 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

RESOLUTION OF 16TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU241144 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Resolution of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum adopted in Warsaw on 19 October; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLVES TO CONVENE THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS IN WARSAW ON 11 FEBRUARY 1980 WITH THE FOLLOWING AGENDA:

- 1) THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND THE PARTY'S TASKS IN THE FURTHER SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND IN CREATING THE POLISH PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY;
- 2) THE CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSIONS REPORT;
- 3) THE THESES FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES AND FOR THE 1981-1985 PLAN;
- 4) ELECTIONS TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND TO THE CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSION.

II

The Central Committee lays down the following rules governing the procedures of electing delegates to the eighth congress:

- 1) One delegate should be elected per every 1,750 party members and candidates;
- 2) Delegates to the eighth congress will be elected at voivodship conferences and at party conferences of military districts and of equivalent organizational bodies in the Polish Armed Forces. Plant organizations in the construction and communications industry, totaling 975 or more party members and candidates, have the right to elect congress delegates;
- 3) The numerical strength of PZPR members and candidates on 30 June 1979 is the basis for fixing the number of congress delegates;
- 4) The Central Committee authorizes the Central Committee Secretariat to work out the necessary instructions connected with elections of delegates to the eighth congress.

III

The Central Committee approves the PZPR Central Committee draft guidelines for the eighth congress submitted by the Congress Commission and entitled "For the Future Development of Socialist Poland, for the Prosperity of the Polish People."

On the basis of the eighth congress guidelines the Central Committee resolves to promote all-party and nationwide discussions of the tasks in the sphere of the further socio-economic development of the Polish People's Republic, in intensifying the socialist transformations in our country, in consolidating the moral-political unity of the people and in strengthening the party and its leading role.

In Central Committee guidelines constitute an analysis of the most important problems facing our party, people and society on the threshold of the eighties and are a program open to creative and constructive initiatives. The Central Committee is convinced that the discussions will be an extensive examination of the lines and theses of the party's program as presented by the guidelines and will prove an active and meaningful debate of all the conditions for socialist Poland's further favorable development.

A penetrating and honest evaluation of the achievements of the seventies resulting from the implementation of the strategy adopted by the sixth congress and developed by the seventh congress should be the starting point for the pregress discussion. During the debates on the guidelines we should foster a sense of pride on account of our present achievements and consolidate the universal conviction that the consistent continuation of that strategy through the united efforts of our entire community is the only path to socialist Poland's further development. The discussions of the problems we will solve in the future should go hand in hand with the thought that the socioeconomic development, secure borders and high position in the world of People's Poland are the result of the farsighted policy of the party, which has worked out the program for socialist construction and which is consistently implementing it in the indissoluble alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

The ambition of every party organization should be to make constructive statements on all conditions that determine the complete implementation of the party program and that decide the most crucial problems of our socioeconomic life. In particular, it is necessary to emphasize and develop the idea that all the Poles are jointly responsible for the country's further favorable development, to foster the conviction that national interests are paramount and to spread the truth that the living standards of citizens, Polish families and all the people depend on improvements in the quality of work and civic discipline, on daily activity, on the implementation of one's duties, on further improvements in economic management and on the rational use of the national wealth.

The pregress discussion will be more valuable if it increasingly concerns the realities of our socioeconomic life so that its achievements can crucially enrich the action programs worked out by PZPR bodies and organizations and can be used in current party work.

The pregress campaign should mobilize the forces of the party and all the sections of the working people to achieve high results in implementing this year's socioeconomic tasks, should help release initiatives and should contribute to the active overcoming of various tensions and difficulties. Stimulating and rationally using that militancy and initiative is the duty of all party organizations.

The pregress discussion should contribute to the further internal strengthening of the party and to the cohesion of its ranks around the implementation of the program for the construction of a developed socialist society. It should make all the people more familiar with that program, intensify the ties between the people and the party, deepen the people's identification with party policy and consolidate the moral-political unity of the community.

The Central Committee guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress entitled "For the Further Development of Socialist Poland, for the Prosperity of the Polish People" are addressed to the entire party and all the working people of our country who want to actively help create a program for the socialist fatherland's development and to participate in its implementation.

During the countdown period before the eighth congress all party activities should directly refer to the guidelines and should be governed by the ideopolitical and organizational preparations for the eighth congress.

Party meetings, pregress accountability-election conferences and the meetings, conferences and seminars held by party activists in various communities should be the basic forums for discussions. Party bodies and organizations should sponsor and develop the forms of work that will enable all party members and candidates to fulfill their duty of thoroughly mastering the substance of the guidelines and of actively participating in the pregress discussion.

During the all-party and nationwide debate prior to the eighth congress it is necessary to discuss the problems listed in the guidelines and to enable party members and candidates to express views on the accuracy and meaningfulness of the evaluations, proposals and action lines mapped out by the guidelines.

The PZPR Central Committee instructs all basic party organizations to hold party meetings by mid-November to acquaint party members with the guidelines and with the tasks posed by them for every basic party organization. The meetings will also determine how the pregress discussion within the area of each individual basic party organization's activity will be organized.

At special meetings held during the period immediately preceding the eighth congress the basic party organizations will sum up the results of the pregress discussions held in their own areas and will formulate proposals and observations resulting from these discussions.

The Central Committee is convinced that functionaries of the allied political parties--the ZSL and the Democratic Party--and of social-political organizations as well as all the working people in urban and rural areas will actively participate in the discussions on the further socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

Party bodies and organizations should launch militant activities to enable extensive sections of the community to have their say on the problems contained in the congress guidelines and to insure conditions for open and meaningful exchanges of views. It is necessary to organize consultations with various social and professional groups and commit to discussions nonparty activists, trade union members, leading workers and farmers, and specialists in various spheres of the economy, science, culture and education.

We count on the youth movement to actively participate in the pregress discussion. The discussion on the guidelines in youth organizations and among all young people should help encourage young people's increased participation in developing the socialist fatherland and should be instrumental in improving the educational work that shapes the views and characters of the young hosts of builders of a developed socialist society.

The fact that the guidelines emphasize the problems of the family among other social problems makes it necessary to commit women and the women's movement organizations on a large scale to discussions.

Mass media, particularly the party press, have an important role to play in propagating the contents of the guidelines, in sponsoring the pregress discussion and in informing the community about the course and achievements of the discussion.

The Central Committee instructs party bodies and organizations as well as party members to carefully monitor, register and currently examine the suggestions and proposals submitted in the course of the pregress discussion. The party organizations that submit postulates should be given exhaustive replies. The justified proposals that can be implemented on the spot should be utilized for the purpose of party work.

The Central Committee expresses the profound conviction that the all-party and nationwide discussions of the eighth congress guidelines and the entire scheme of ideological-political and organizational activities launched within the framework of congress preparations will be of good service in the efforts to create the climate of concern for the affairs of the country and the people, will foster committed attitudes and initiatives and will enrich our joint achievements in keeping with the leading call of the Central Committee guidelines.

As a form of the most extensive examination of the program for socialist Poland's further development, the pre-congress discussion with the entire party, the workers class and the working people in urban and rural areas will enable the eighth congress to work out a policy consistent with the most vital interests of Poland and the Polish people, and with aspirations of our nation.

JABLONSKI LEAVES FOR MEXICO, COSTA RICA VISITS

LD242348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, left on an official visit to Mexico and Costa Rica today at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. At Warsaw airport the chairman of the Council of State was seen off by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the supreme party and state authorities.

WERBLAN RECEIVES SRV EDUCATION MINISTER

LD242116 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Oct, PAP--Today, the PUPP CC secretary, Andrzej Werblan, received the SRV Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh, now on a visit to Poland. The two discussed lines of development and co-operation between both countries in the area of education and teaching of young people. The head of the PUPP CC Science and Education Department, Jarema Hacziszewski, and Vice-Minister of Education Romuald Jezierski took part in the meeting. Present was also the SRV ambassador to Poland, Nguyen Ngoc Uyen.

LEGAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GREECE

LD250648 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Athens, 24 Oct, PAP--Polish Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia paid an official visit to Greece, invited by Greek Minister of Justice Yeoryos Stamatis. Talks were held on the development of the legal systems in both countries. Poland and Greece signed an agreement on civil and criminal legal aid.

The agreement specifically concerns the protection of the personal, alimony and other property rights of both countries' citizens, guarantees an easy access to courts, free legal defence and mutual respect and execution of civil and family court verdicts. As concerns criminal cases, the agreement regulates mutual extradition of criminals in order to put them on trial or pass a verdict. The agreement serves the protection of the rights of Polish citizens and Polish legal persons on Greek territory.

GLOS PRACY ON PROBLEMS OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD221428 Warsaw PAP in English 1321 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

["Europe at Turning Point"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct, PAP--The trade union daily GLOS PRACY carries an extensive article about security problems saying that "Europe is at a turning point." Excerpts:

"The contemporary Europe has become a continent on which the development of events now exerts and will continue to exert an impact on the political situation worldwide in the long run. Europe is now at a turning point. This continent has set an extraordinarily useful and positive example of detente and international co-operation which was testified to by the historic conference on security and co-operation.

"For the past few years, socialist countries have put forth many peace initiatives and remarkably contributed to their implementation. They brought a considerable contribution to the successful carrying out of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe. They have displayed deep concern for the fullest possible putting into effect of all the Helsinki Final Act provisions.

"The intention of deploying new types of nuclear weapons and means of their transportation in the territory of Western Europe would be dangerous for detente. This would mean that the West again attempts to shape its relations with the East from the position of force.

"In these conditions, the proposals put forth by general secretary of the CPSU CC, Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech delivered in Berlin become especially important for the presence and the future of Europe and indirectly for the whole world.

"The socialist community has once more presented Europe with a versatile programme of action to change Europe into a continent of peace with full strength and firm consistency. Poland extends especially firm support to this action as a co-author of the peaceful policy of the socialist community. In 'the message of the Polish society to nations and parliaments of the world,' adopted in Gdansk on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, Poland stressed with a profound belief that 'the language of guns will not solve problems plaguing mankind nowadays.'

"Europe is now at a turning point: The decisions made now will shape the image of Europe in the 1980s and in the next future. It is now up to the West whether the detente trend will be consolidated now," says GLOS PRACY in conclusion.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRELAND--On 22 October Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Desmond O'Malley, Irish minister of industry, trade and energy, and discussed with him Polish-Irish economic relations and possibilities for extending them to energy, chemistry, farm machinery, fishing boats and other industries. They agreed that the purpose would be well served by the conclusion of Polish-Irish long-term economic and trade accords. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

FARM PROGRESS REPORT--Farmers have so far sown winter grains on almost 4.75 million hectares, which is about 750,000 hectares more than last year, and have harvested about 97 percent of potatoes. The harvest of corn and the third harvest of grass are coming to an end. The area of winter rape is twice as large as last year. Sugar beets have been harvested from three-quarters of sugar beet plantations so far. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

II. 25 Oct 79

R O M A N I A

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TITO TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER

AU250836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/10/1979--At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Josip Broz Tito will pay a official visit of friendship to Romania at the beginning of November 1979.

VERDET RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI

AU242008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/10/1979--On October 24, in the morning, Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister, chairman for Hungary in the Hungarian-Romanian Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, now in Romania to attend the "Days of the Hungarian Economy and Technology", called on Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister.

During the interview the sides reviewed the present stage of the Romanian-Hungarian relations and expressed the mutual wish to amplify and diversify the economic, technological and scientific relations, the cooperation in production, to expand trade exchanges, and pointed to the role incumbent on the Romanian-Hungarian Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Technological and Scientific collaboration.

COMAN RECEIVES DPRK CHIEF OF STAFF 24 OCTOBER

AU241300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/10/1979--On October 24, Colonel General Ion Coman, minister of national defense, received the Korean military delegation led by Lieutenant-General O Kuk-yol, chief of staff of the Korean People's Army. The talks on the occasion were conducted in a warm, comradely atmosphere and highlighted the good relations between the Romanian Army and the Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which are developing on basis of mutual esteem and respect [words indistinct] the two countries and peoples.

The same day, the Korean military delegation visited a military unit.

CEAUSESCU GIVES INTERVIEW FOR SUDANESE NEWSPAPER

AU241147 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received (Hadlalah Muhammad Hadlalah), chief editor of the Sudanese daily AL-SAHAF and chairman of the Sudanese Journalists Union. On the occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the Sudanese daily AL-SAHAF.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MALAYSIA BEGIN IN BUCHAREST

AU242004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/10/1979--Talks started in Bucharest on Wednesday afternoon between the Malaysian economic delegation led by Datuk Seri Syed Nahar Shahabuddin, Mentri Besar of the State of Kedah, and the Romanian delegation led by Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. Questions were approached during the talks concerning the possibilities of further developing the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW JAMAICAN AMBASSADOR

AU241825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Benjamin Alan Lucien Clare, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Jamaica to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Upon presenting his credentials, Ambassador Benjamin Alan Lucien Clare conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings and cordial wishes from Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and from the Jamaican people. In his speech, the ambassador expressed his conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jamaica and Romania will permit greater understanding, and will expand the scope of cooperation and exchanges, for the mutual advantage of both countries and peoples.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to the Jamaican prime minister and people. In his reply, the Romanian head of state stated that Romania and Jamaica, two developing countries, although located at great distance from one another, are profoundly interested in cooperating and collaborating as closely as possible at both the bilateral level--developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations--and in the international arena, with a view to securing progress and prosperity for their peoples, promoting the general cause of peace and understanding among nations, and settling mankind's current major problems.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Benjamin Alan Lucien Clare.

AGERPRES ON ROMANIAN-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU231050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/10/1979--The sulphuric acid factory built at Abu Za'bal by economic cooperation of Romania and Egypt has been inaugurated. Built under a contract between the Abu Za'bal Society for Fertilizers and Chemicals and the Romanian foreign trade company "Industrialexport", the factory will annually turn out 100,000 tons of sulphuric acid and oleum, products needed by the fertilizers and pharmaceutical industries. The contribution of the Romanian side meant delivery of design and technical know-how, equipment and technical assistance for the building and operation of the unit. Under the contract, the factory is to be extended with further capacities.

Abu Za'bal is not the only project materialized as part of the fruitful and mutually advantageous Romanian-Egyptian collaboration. At Al Maks, near Alexandria, a sodium products works was built, the largest unit of the kind in the Middle East and Africa. At Hulwan, the tractor works has built over 9,000 tractors. At Hamrawayn, the phosphate dressing and enriching combine, with a final capacity of 600,000 tons of concentrates a year, turns to better account this important resource on the Red Sea coast. The Egyptian railway operate with fine results numerous locomotives and wagons of Romanian make, and thousands of Romanian motor vehicles can be met in their highways. Other projects--such as electrification of villages in several zones of Egypt, and the irrigation of farm land, are underway. Likewise, fresh ventures are being analyzed by responsible factors in the two countries.

All these results, and the plans for the future economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Egypt are the outcome of the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue. They round off and enrich the complex picture of the relations of friendship and multi-lateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, equally offering an example of fruitful collaboration.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

AU231820 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. Members of the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development participated in the discussions on the first point of the agenda, dealing with the report on the main aspects of and measures for the fulfillment of the 1980 plan.

The Political Executive Committee debated and endorsed the measures established in the belief that they secure the further rapid development of the national economy and of all the counties, and increase the material and intellectual well-being of all our people--the supreme goal of our party's policy. The Political Executive Committee pointed out that the 1980 plan is based on the tasks and targets established in the party program for that period, and envisages consistent application of the decisions of the 11th party congress and of the national conference on a transition from quantity to a new and superior quality, and hence on a better utilization of the resources at the disposal of our industry, agriculture and other economic branches, as well as better economic results obtained by raising labor productivity and the technological level of the production, by reducing material expenses and applying the results of the scientific-technical revolution, by enhancing the efficiency and profitability of all activities.

In accordance with the programs on continually developing the national economy, the 1980 plan envisages a net production 11.8 percent higher and an overall production 11.6 percent higher than in 1979. Thus, the overall industrial production will increase over the 1976-1980 period by an annual average rate of 11.2 percent, as compared to the 10.6 percent increase envisaged in the plan; this will permit an additional production totaling 100 billion lei by the end of the current 5-year plan.

The Political Executive Committee highly praised the direct contribution made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in establishing the targets of the 1980 plan, the work he did in this connection together with leaders of the ministries, other central economic and county bodies, and his specific contributions in finding the best suitable solutions for further reducing energy and material consumption, for better using raw materials, for reducing the cost of investment projects, enhancing the production and export efficiency, and for implementing the program on raising the people's living standard.

The Political Executive Committee decided that the provisions of the 1980 plan should be debated at the industrial centrals, enterprises and all economic units, within the framework of special general meetings of the working people, with a view to examining and establishing concrete targets and norms for optimally fulfilling them. The Political Executive Committee requested the ministries, the economic bodies, the leaderships of industrial units to immediately take resolute measures to prepare all the necessary conditions and to begin implementing the plan provisions for the coming year, securing the technical-material supplies necessary, manufacturing the production required by the domestic market and exports, and concluding contracts for imports well in advance.

Beginning on the first day of 1980, smooth and regular work should begin to fulfill all the plan provisions, thus guaranteeing the rapid development of our entire national economy.

The Political Executive Committee expressed the trust that the party bodies and organizations, all the communists and working people, regardless of nationality, all our people, will make every effort to fulfill the provisions of this year's plan and the 1980 plan, as well as the great tasks that will be adopted at the 12th party congress.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the short visit paid to our country on 14-15 October at his invitation and at the invitation of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and by Comrade Andree Toure, a visit which constituted part and parcel of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also reported on the friendship visit paid to our country by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Unanimously endorsing the agreements and conclusions reached on the occasion of the above visits, the Political Executive Committee established measures to implement them.

The Political Executive Committee also solved various current problems concerning party and state activities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES

Coman At Festive Meeting

AU242010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/10/1979--A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on October 24 marking the 35th anniversary of the Day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence, spoke about the importance of the event.

Speaking about the origin of the present revolutionary army, the minister of defence pointed to the significance of the participation of the Romanian Army, alongside the working people, in the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation, in the insurrection, in the anti-Hitler war.

He spoke about the fights the Romanian Army waged, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, for liberating the north-west part of the country from fascist domination, for liberating Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, until the final victory.

On its 35th anniversary, he said, the Romanian Army has a staff that responsibly and competently play their role of military experts and political activists, and improved organizational structure; its large units and units have highly technical equipment; the industry meets to an ever greater extent the needs of the army and of the other components of the national defence system.

The minister of defence then said: The Romanian Army develops a manysided collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, of all the socialist countries, has relations with armed forces in developing countries, contacts with military bodies in other states, irrespective of their social and political system, in the interest of a better mutual knowledge, of progress and peace.

The participants in the meeting addressed a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the armed forces.

Film Gala in Moscow

AU241118 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] AGERPRES correspondent M. Corut reports from Moscow: Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, our country's military, air and naval attache to the USSR organized a film gala on the day of Romania's Armed Forces. Soviet generals, admirals and high-ranking officers, activists of the CPSU Central Committee, high-ranking employees of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, representatives of the Soviet Committee for War Veterans and journalists attended the gala.

In his speech on this occasion, the Romanian military attache stressed the significance of this event and broadly presented Romania's participation with its entire human, military and economic potential in the war against fascist Germany until the final victory. The speaker pointed out the Romanian-Soviet comradeship in arms and the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Soviet peoples and highlighted the upward course of the all-round cooperation between Romania and the USSR, including in the military field.

Scientific Session

AU241102 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text] A scientific session was organized on Monday by the Ministry of National Defense and the Academy of Social and Political Sciences on the 35th anniversary of the Day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Member of the Leadership Council of the Ministry of National defense, members of other ministries and central institutions, political figures, scientists, generals, officers, veterans of the antifascist war, and historical researchers participated in the session.

Military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps and foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest were also present.

The session was opened by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense, who stressed the significance of Army Day and the importance of the victories won by the Romanian Army and people in the battles to overthrow the fascist domination, in the framework of successes attained by the Soviet Army and the other armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and in the context of the intensification of the resistance movement against Nazi occupation. [paragraph continues]

The speaker pointed out the changes that have occurred in the life of our army, under RCP leadership, during the socialist revolution and construction. He stressed the unflinching resolution of all the country's soldiers to firmly carry out the responsible tasks entrusted by the fatherland and people and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of our armed forces, as well as to serve with devotion the supreme interests of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Various speakers then presented reports that highlighted important moments in the history of the Romanian people and army and emphasized: Our communist party's experience in strengthening the fatherland's defense capability; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's role in drawing up the fatherland's defense doctrine as the work and cause of all the people; and the place and responsibilities of the army in our national system aimed at insuring the defense of revolutionary achievements, the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences took the floor at the end of the session and emphasized the significance of this scientific event devoted to the army day anniversary.

COUNCIL FOR SOCIALIST CULTURE, EDUCATION HOLDS PLENUM

AU222125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] The Council for Socialist Culture and Education held a plenum in Bucharest on 18 October, at which it discussed the draft documents for the 12th RCP Congress. "The plenum was attended by Comrade Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee." The report presented and the discussions that followed expressed full support for the above documents, and noted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's outstanding contribution to the drafting of these documents. At the end of the plenum, the participants adopted the text of a message to the Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing support for the documents and for the party secretary general's reelection at the congress, and pledging to consistently improve all activities and to implement the decisions that will be taken at the congress.

SCINTEIA REVIEWS NEW CEAUSESCU BOOK ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU151050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

["Nicolae Ceausescu: Unitary Management of the Economy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/1979--The volume "Nicolae Ceausescu: Unitary Management of the Economy" has been recently brought out in Bucharest. It inaugurates a collection of selected texts from the economic thinking of Romania's president.

Commenting in its latest issue on this remarkable publishing event, SCINTEIA writes: In the spirit of the dialectical and historical materialism, the economic science is conceived by the RCP general secretary not as a mere means of explaining phenomena and processes in the economic life but as a strong instrument of practical action, of crystallizing and attaining the economic and social objectives. Gathering the ideas elaborated by Nicolae Ceausescu on an essential facet of socialist construction--unitary management of the economy--the volume evinces the same original approach to a wide range of significant problems on principle.

LJUBLJANA DELO VIEWS VRHOVEC VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU231615 LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene 20 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Jaka Stular commentary: "Vienna 'Tour d'Horizon'"]

[Text] The present moment in the state of international relations is such that the working meeting of Josip Vrhovec and Willibald Pahr in Vienna has certainly been useful and necessary from the viewpoint of the two states, which "geography has placed next to one another and to which history has bequeathed a rich experience and tradition of the need for good-neighborly relations."

One only needs to consult a historical atlas to realize the obvious geographical and historical interlacing of the southeastern part of Europe, which includes not only the present territory of Yugoslavia but also the main part of Austria.

The fact is that historians are still not in agreement about the most distant, let alone the most recent, periods of our (common) destiny.

Nevertheless, an interesting joint study of a multitude of historical materials, which condition the political subconsciousness of all whom they concern, has been going on for a number of years already. Thus it necessarily influences all those factors that jointly shape the historical materials on the present day, which already tomorrow will be yesterday and soon afterwards--history.

And since this is being written in Ljubljana, it is necessary to add--to avoid any misunderstanding--that this historical subconsciousness extends to a far larger framework than merely the Slovene one, without excluding the latter; quite the reverse.

The Vienna "tour d'horizon" between Vrhovec and Pahr covered a very wide range of problems, problems ranging from the big world and European problems to specific questions, both encouraging and negative, in bilateral relations.

It became evident that, despite the different ideological points of departure, there are a great number of points of convergence, ranging from identical to very similar views, especially in the sphere of so-called great political matters.

It is enough to read the toasts at the dinner during the Vienna meeting to have before us an inventory of affairs that seem as though they were made to measure for the two non-bloc states--a neutral one and a nonaligned one--in their efforts for the implementation of the Helsinki concept of European security and cooperation. The consolidation of the principles of the Final Act regarding the independence and equality of all states and consistent respect for their territorial integrity and their right to their own social development, linked with a firm will to defend these principles against anyone who might interpret them in his own way is of vital importance for Austria and Yugoslavia, two states situated along the dividing line between two blocs.

Our views on overcoming the bloc division or even on the role of the blocs in the process of relaxation of tension are not quite identical, but the work of Austria and Yugoslavia within the group of nonaligned and neutral countries shows that an agreement on aims also clears the road to those aims.

The Belgrade conference and the continuous series of preparatory meetings for next year's Madrid meeting have perhaps contributed more than can be seen at first glance to a deepening recognition of the internal processes among the one and the other, among us and the Austrians.

The Helsinki process is not merely a general consultation among the 35 signatory states of the Final Act at big meetings. Its essence--the foundation on which the structure of European security and cooperation should be erected--lies in bilateral implementation of all that is contained in all three "baskets."

It is true, as Vrhovec's host said in his toast, that the border between us is "as open as possible," that the border relations and contacts in the economic and cultural fields have been strengthened from year to year and that the network of contacts between people is becoming more and more solid.

But these relations are not as yet so exemplary that it is impossible to raise them to a higher level. The ideological differences and the different social systems should not be an obstacle in this connection and yet it seems that an inflection to this effect could be sensed in the Vienna talks.

These relations will become exemplary when the two models of democracy, which each is building from its own reality, are linked together in good-neighborly relations beyond the relatively modest formula of "peaceful coexistence."

"Yugoslavia wants its relations with the Republic of Austria to be truly model relations," Josip Vrhovec said in Vienna. It must be pointed out that this statement, made in reply to his interlocutor's assurances about guarantees for the existence of nationality groups in Austria, was accompanied by the remark that the fulfillment of the rights of the Slovene and Croatian minorities would be the best confirmation of the democratic nature of Austrian society, in the same way as Yugoslavia feels that a comprehensive development of peoples and nationalities is a natural--thus, also vital--need of its own socialist self-managing community [sentence as published]. For this reason it is natural that the question of minorities was included in the Vienna "tour d'horizon" as a central question, as a catalyst that should free the entire complex of relations between Austria and Yugoslavia and widen and consolidate its framework.

Seven years ago, when the complications about the national question in Carinthia placed a heavy burden on relations between us and Austria, the significance of a just realization of the minority rights within the broader prospects for European cooperation was still unclear to many. But today the problem appears--and the Austrian side, too, obviously realizes this--in a different light, showing that the question of national affiliation and of preservation of national identity is a European question. After all, the Helsinki Final Act also characterizes it as such.

And it is as such that it is also firmly included within the entire complex of that "wide front" of cooperation, which was discussed in Vienna, and of that "slow but steady development process with clear prospects for diplomatic and economic relations, security--including defense--and regional contacts" about which a leading Austrian politician and ideologist spoke with me toward the end of 1978.

The Vienna exchange of views was a working meeting which promises to be continued. Nothing was signed and nothing was sealed but there is hope that it is truly the beginning of a lasting friendly dialog to the benefit of both sides.

But it will be necessary to eliminate from it the mental sediment that continues to obstruct free ties or even causes complications, and to emphasize what very clearly confirms a recognition of interdependence and strengthens the desire for a meeting of spirits in a democratic dialog. It is here--and why should we conceal this from ourselves--that there is still much ground that has not been touched.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND

15 October Talks With Vrhovec

LD151638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks began in Belgrade today between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Norwegian colleague, Knut Frydenlund. In a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual respect and understanding the two ministers today examined international problems. They agreed that detente, in order to be lasting, must constitute a universal process. In this connection, Vrhovec and Frydenlund stressed the need for the best possible preparations for the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation in order to insure its best possible outcome. It was agreed that both countries would continue consultations and cooperation over these preparations.

The ministers underlined the importance of the SALT II treaty, the earliest possible ratification of which would certainly influence and stimulate further efforts toward a start on the process of disarmament. In this connection, the importance of the United Nations was underlined as an irreplaceable instrument of peace and security in the world.

Vrhovec and Frydenlund also exchanged views on the crisis spots in the world and reaffirmed the devotion of their countries to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The ministers agreed that the present economic situation in the world constitutes a source of many instabilities and threats to peace. Hence the introduction of a new international economic order is one of the key questions in the modern world. However, as Federal Secretary Vrhovec said, even though the developed countries talk quite a lot about this, there have been no essential changes in their standpoints. Urging the essential changing of the present unequal economic relations, the ministers expressed agreement on the need to render aid in particular to the poorest developing countries from which, as assessed by the ministers, not only they can benefit, but also the developed countries.

Josip Vrhovec acquainted his guest with the results of the sixth summit in Havana and the activities of the nonaligned countries.

Talks With Kolisevski

LD161852 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 16 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski and Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund today discussed Yugoslav-Norwegian relations and several international questions.

During these talks, held in the framework of Frydenlund's official visit to Yugoslavia, it was stressed that the two countries' relations were characterized by traditional friendship and solidarity established during the common struggle in the Second World War.

Kolisevski informed the Norwegian foreign minister of Yugoslavia's international activity, especially the country's stands on cooperation in Europe, the Balkans and neighbouring countries.

Frydenlund conveyed the greetings of the Norwegian sovereign King Olav to President Tito. Kolisevski requested the Norwegian foreign minister to convey President Tito's greetings to King Olav V.

16 October Talks With Vrhovec

LD161854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG)--A high degree of concurrence in views on the further development of Yugoslav-Norwegian cooperation is the basic characteristic of today's final talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec (?and his guest), Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

The two foreign ministers agreed that there are possibilities for and mutual interest in the two countries' economic cooperation intensifying, particularly through advanced forms of economic cooperation, productive cooperation, joint investments and cooperation on third markets.

The ministers today also stressed the two countries joint interest in the persistent (?consolidation) of the process initiated in Helsinki and the integral implementation of and adherence to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ministers underlined that the process of detente must spread to all parts of the world.

Vrhovec accepted the invitation to visit Norway with pleasure.

Results of Visit

LD171318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister Knut Frydenlund left Belgrade this morning following his official visit to Yugoslavia, where he stayed at the invitation of the federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec. At Belgrade Airport the Norwegian minister was seen off by the Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec, assistant federal secretary Milos Melovski and other senior officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. Kjell Eliassen, Norwegian ambassador to Yugoslavia, saw him off as well.

During his visit to Yugoslavia Minister Frydenlund was received by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. He also had separate talks on economic cooperation with Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Mixed Yugoslav-Norwegian Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

As reported, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Frydenlund carried out an exchange of views on the further development of Yugoslav-Norwegian relations and on promotion of bilateral cooperation and on current problems pertaining to the area of international relations. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding which, moreover, is characteristic of relations between Yugoslavia and Norway.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that friendly relations between the two countries are developing constantly and successfully and pointed out that the exchange of visits between SFRY President Josip Broz Tito and King of Norway Olav V and other meetings between prominent representatives of the two countries had particularly contributed to this development. The ministers agreed that regular meetings and contacts at all levels should continue.

In expressing the interests of their countries the two ministers stressed the readiness to make fresh efforts and to undertake new initiatives so that the present fruitful cooperation can be extended and deepened in all areas.

The two sides discussed bilateral economic relations with particular interest. It was noted that opportunities and mutual interests existed in the intensification of economic cooperation, particularly through high forms of economic cooperation, through production cooperation, joint investments and cooperation on third markets. They believe that all initiatives should be supported in order to boost the volume of their foreign trade exchange and to improve its structure.

Both sides stressed the importance of promoting and extending scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, tourism and other fields as important elements in the development of the overall relations between the two countries.

Both countries especially cherish the friendship established during World War II between Yugoslav internees and the Norwegian population. Even today it is an enduring element in the relations between the two countries.

During the talks the two ministers carried out a thorough review of the international situation and current international problems. They stressed their joint interest that the process initiated in Helsinki should continue in Europe even more consistently and persistently. Both sides stressed the need for integral application of and consistent adherence to all the principles of the CSCE final document. The ministers stressed that peace and security in Europe was important not only for European nations but for peace and stability in the world. Equally, if the process of detente were to be constant in Europe it should be extended to other parts of the world as well. In this context the interdependence of security in Europe and the Mediterranean was stressed.

The ministers stressed the importance of the preparations and preliminary consultations for the Madrid CSCE meeting and the importance of military detente in Europe and in the world, and noted the interdependence of the political relaxation of tension and the appropriate process of disengagement on the military plane.

Both ministers also stressed the importance of SALT II, which could represent a step in the direction of further efforts to initiate a genuine process of disarmament.

They also reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations as an irreplaceable instrument of peace, cooperation and consolidation of security in the world and confirmed the resolve of their countries to concern themselves with this in the world organization.

The two ministers discussed crisis points throughout the world and stressed that their solution could contribute to consolidation of stability and strengthening peace. They confirmed their countries' loyalty to strict respect for the principles of the UN Charter and to the right of every nation to have its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity respected.

Bearing in mind the complex nature of the problems and the untenable nature of the existing situation in international economic relations, they pointed out the need for substantial changes in the present inequitable economic relations and the importance of establishing a new international economic system which would be in the interest of both developed and developing countries.

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Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec informed Minister Frydenlund on the sixth conference of nonaligned countries which was held in Havana and on the further activities of the nonaligned in this connection. The ministers also briefed each other on the situation in the Balkans and in northern Europe, respectively, and on their relations with neighboring countries.

Minister Frydenlund invited Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and his wife to pay an official visit to Norway, which was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

POLISH MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD241446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 24 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Polish minister of internal affairs, arrived in Belgrade today at the head of an Internal Affairs Ministry delegation on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport Minister Stanislaw Kowalczyk was welcomed by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs.

During the visit Federal Secretary Herljevic and Minister Kowalczyk will have talks on matters of mutual interest to the internal affairs services of the two countries.

BELGRADE BANK DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CHINA

AU242240 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[L.C. report]

[Text] At the invitation of Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, a delegation of the Associated Belgrade Bank headed by Slobodan Milosevic, president of this financial institution, left for the PRC yesterday.

In China, the delegation will continue the talks with Chinese bankers, which were begun in Belgrade, on the forms and possibilities of the further advancement of banking and financial cooperation. We have learned that these meetings will also examine more specifically the opportunities for expanding cooperation in the field of trade between our country and China, long-term production cooperation, joint appearances in third markets and joint investments.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MACEDONIA

AU242115 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Chinese delegation led by Huang Zhen, minister of culture, arrived in Macedonia today on a visit of several days. The members of the delegation were received by Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council. The delegation had talks with republican culture officials and representatives of the Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts on the promotion of cooperation between Macedonia and China in the field of culture.

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LCY'S VLADO JANIC RECEIVES CCP STUDY GROUP

LD242200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary of the Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janjic today talks with members of the Chinese Communist Party's study group headed by Central Committee Member Liaoning Renchungyi [presumably Liao Chengzhi].

In the ensuing friendly talk, cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Chinese Communist Party and its further development was discussed.

DORONJSKI RECEIVES NETHERLANDS CP CHAIRMAN

LD242144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Stevan Doronjski met today with chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Henk Hoekstra currently on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the L.C.Y. Presidency.

Both sides expressed interest in the promotion of relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Netherlands. Doronjski and Hoekstra also acquainted each other with the activities of their parties at the international level.

ZAGREB VJESNIK POLEMIZES WITH VIETNAM OVER KAMPUCHEA

AU241735 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Zeluko Brihta commentary: "The World Today" Intervention and Some Other Things"]

[Excerpts] In an article which was noticed and reported by certain Bulgarian, and perhaps some other, newspapers, the Vietnamese military newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has recently attacked the Yugoslav newspapers, Yugoslav policy and the foundations of Yugoslav non-alinment in particular.

That concerning newspapers could be forgotten somehow--it happens that some people donot like what other newspapers write, never mind that; it is not necessary that all people should think and write alike about everything. However, concerning the policy, particularly concerning nonalinement is worth noting--because of Yugoslav readers (so that they are informed), because of the Vietnamese writers (because they represent certain interests), but mostly because of the matter itself: The military newspaper's intervention rather exceeds the limits of journalistic polemics--it is not directed only against newspapers, but even more against the country in which those newspapers are published.

Yugoslav Principles

The Yugoslav journalist does not intend to use the same method. He does not want to repay in kind and will not use the same language or vocabulary.

He also does not consider it necessary to prove that Yugoslavia is nonaligned now just as it has been ever since the nonaligned movement began or perhaps even earlier, and for this reason Yugoslavia cannot be aligned--either with Beijing or Washington. A Yugoslav reader knows this, and the Vietnamese writers also could not have forgotten this, although it appears that they did.

Yugoslav policy is principled. It has nothing to be ashamed of, nor has it anything to justify. Among other things--and this is very important in this case--Yugoslavia is also principled in that it opposes intervention and aggression. Yugoslavia has--at every opportunity and at every place, at the meetings of nonaligned countries, in the United Nations, in the statements of its statesmen, politicians and diplomats, in the documents of the social organizations--condemned interventions and aggressions in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East and elsewhere.

For this reason Yugoslavia:

- supported the Vietnamese people when they became victims of aggression and helped them when they waged a just struggle for liberation against the French colonial rule and against U.S. military intervention;

- condemned the intervention, or rather the "limited punitive expedition" which China launched against Vietnam last spring. But with the same logic (not to say moral right) it also

- earlier condemned the military intervention with which Vietnam, at the beginning of the year, drove out the legitimate Government of Democratic Kampuchea from its capital of Phnom Penh and helped install a new regime in Phnom Penh.

Decision of the People

There is no "good" or "bad" intervention. Any intervention may, sooner or later, only make the situation for the attacker (who remains a hated foreigner on a foreign soil) more difficult and may deteriorate the conditions both in the occupied country and around it. A prolonged intervention in Kampuchea does not reduce, but rather increases tension in the Khmer country, as well as in Southeast Asia and farther afield. Some people fear that the war along the borders could spread across the borders--not only by attacks on the refugee camps (as has happened recently) or by "mistake" (as Radio Phnom Penh has just announced).

Therefore, an intervention or "assistance" from outside does not benefit anyone--neither those whom it takes to presidential palaces, nor those who protect them at the palaces or from afar. And the majority in the world--as was recently seen when the UN General Assembly voted on Kampuchea's representatives--supports Democratic Kampuchea not because it agrees with its internal policy, but rather because it cannot and does not want to support the People's Republic of Kampuchea, or rather the legalized regime brought to power and maintained in power exclusively through outside "assistance."

Independent Kampuchea would perhaps not "reestablish the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary"--although it would probably also not retain "Heng Samrin's regime"--who knows. Only the Khmers can decide, without any help from outside--regardless of whether their neighbors or somebody else helps them.

To be able to decide this, they should not be either occupied or divided; they should, on the contrary, enjoy all those basic and moral human and international rights which are in the human and interstate relations laid down in the UN Charter, and which are also advocated without exception by the nonaligned countries.

TANJUG CARRIES BIOGRAPHY OF NEW LCY PRESIDUM CHAIRMAN DORONJSKI

LD241356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, who was yesterday elected the presiding member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency for the next one-year period, was born in 1919 in Krcedin, the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Doronjski belongs to the generation of pre-war communists of the Belgrade University. During the people's liberation war and later on after the liberation of Yugoslavia, he participated in all important activities in the party's development and establishing of a new people's government in Vojvodina.

He has held the most responsible posts in the Province of Vojvodina and in the federation. His posts have included president of the Provincial Assembly of Vojvodina, League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee secretary and LCY Presidency Executive Bureau member. Doronjski is also the present president of the Provincial Presidency of Vojvodina.

PRESIDENCY SUBMITS PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

LD251005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency has submitted to the AFYR Assembly a proposal for an alteration in the SFRY Constitution. This proposal will be discussed at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, which will convene on 31 October.

The proposal states, among other things, that the level of development achieved in socialist self-managing relations, particularly in the delegate system, enables and demands a fuller and more consistent realization of the principles of collective work, decision-making and responsibility. Decision-making in the delegate system should be increasingly oriented toward collective and equal decision-making of working people and their organs, constituted on delegate bases.

The proposal stresses that more consistent application of the principles of collective work, decision-making and responsibility in delegate assemblies and other collective organs of power and social self-management, as an essential prerequisite for the development of the delegate system and socialist self-managing democracy as a whole, will make more beneficial and more effective the struggle against the tendencies to bureaucratic-technocratic usurpation of the self-management rights of working people and citizens, leadership tendencies, careerism and other similar phenomena.

Application of the principles of collective work, decision-making and responsibility in the organs of the federation should contribute toward consolidating and developing the unity of our nations and nationalities, and of their republics and provinces, on the bases of full equality and of the heritage of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution.

The existing basic principles of the SFRY Constitution are in accordance with the principles of collective work, decision-making and responsibility. However, experience gained so far in applying these principles points to the need to amend a number of concrete regulations in the SFRY Constitution. These amendments, in the opinion of the SFRY Presidency, should relate to the questions of organization and composition of organs, and also to the duration of the mandate of the president or chairman.

The SFRY Presidency emphasizes that the proposed amendments to the SFRY Constitution will make a considerable contribution to realizing more fully the position and role of working people and their self-managing organizations and communities. They will make possible the development and more complete realization of the essence of the delegate system, by creating the conditions for full self-managing and democratic decision-making in all institutions of the political system of socialist self-management. Conditions will be created for more all-round development and strengthening of personal and joint responsibility for social decision-making in all institutions of the self-management and political system.

The amendments to the Constitution will help the democratization of cadre policy and the safeguarding of social influence. With this aim, there will be more consistent realization of the principles of reelection or reappointment, more complete turnover of cadres in functions, and regular return of cadres to associated labor on expiration of their mandate in their public and social functions. All this, in the opinion of the SFRY Presidency, should make for expansion and consolidation of the cadre base, greater affirmation of personal abilities and elimination of the tendencies toward a reproduction of political professionalism.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DEBATES ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

LD250956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Delegates of the Croatian Assembly's Sociopolitical Chamber today debated the situation in the republic's electrical industry organizations which have, over the last 6 months, registered losses of 385 million dinars. While increases in the price of liquid fuels and of electricity supplied from outside the republic were said to have played a considerable part in these losses, one of the main causes has judged to be the irritational conduct of economic affairs, particularly as regards economic relations within the industry. The delegates adopted a decision on temporary measures for distribution of income and the regulation of relations within the industry, which was proposed by the Croatian Executive Council. The price of electricity will be increased from 1 November by 17 percent, as decided at the joint session of the community of electrical industry organizations and the republican joint interest community of electricity consumers. Strict control by sociopolitical communities is provided for, and a new law on the electrical industry is being drafted to provide a final solution to the industry's problems.

ALIMPIC SPEAKS TO VOJVODINA LC ON ECONOMIC, PARTY PROBLEMS

LD162333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--The elections in more than 5,000 basic organizations of the Vojvodina League of Communists, which will begin on 1 November and end at the end of December, were the immediate cause for today's discussion in the Vojvodina League of Communist Provincial Committee with secretaries of all 44 municipal committees on the question of the broadest possible sociopolitical activity--from economic stabilization and the development of new socioeconomic relations to the strengthening of the workers' majority in the party and the method of functioning of communists.

Taking the floor in this exchange of opinions, Dusan Alimpic, president of the Vojvodina Provincial Committee, drew attention to the fact that these critical analyses in the basic organizations of the Vojvodina League of Communists should frankly point out various weaknesses such as: isolationism, a fractional attitude toward young people, the phenomena of ideological neutralism and opportunism, even though clear standpoints were taken up on all this at the 11th Congress of the LCY and the 16th Conference of the Vojvodina League of Communists.

Today we have 200,000 members of the Vojvodina League of Communists, but the content of our activities is not in appropriate proportion to such an imposing number of communists, Alimpic perceived, and added that it should be openly said that the League of Communists as a whole has been little or superficially and temporarily concerned with questions of the activism of basic organizations of the League of Communists.

The critical analyses connected to preelection and election activities in basic organizations of the League of Communists are according to Alimpic, the condition for a change in the state of action and the opportunity for an increase in responsibility. This should be spoken about openly, particularly where it is a question of responsibility linked to infringement of self-management agreements and social contracts, for because of infringements of agreements and contracts, the existence of the production of certain organizations, and all the more so of certain industries, being brought into question.

Alimpic pointed in particular to the constant struggle to achieve a workers' majority in the League of Communists, particularly in environments where the working class is most developed. The reason why Alimpic emphasized this question in particular must be sought in the results of recruitment into the Vojvodina League of Communists, which are not as good as had been expected.

COMMUNAL OFFICIALS EXPELLED FROM LC FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

AU231348 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[R. Subotic report]

[Summary] At its session on 9 October, the Djakovo Communal Committee of the League of Communists expelled Josip Heroeg, secretary for finance of the Communal Assembly; Mileta Karin, employee of the Djakovo commune and Viktor Basi, official responsible for transport in the Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, from the League of Communists because of the well-founded suspicion that they had directly participated in a large embezzlement of social funds, as a result of which the community suffered 80 million dinars worth of damage.

The three expelled members were only a part of a group which, with the purchase and sale of automobiles and with tax evasion, undermined the country's economic system.

The Communal Committee of the League of Communists also proposed that Stjepan Cesi, president of the Djakovo Communal Assembly; Janko Grubac, secretary of the Communal Assembly; Grgur Simundic, secretary of the Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs; Stjepan Zoric, deputy secretary for the Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs; and Mijo Krajtner, secretary of the Communal Trade Unions Council, be given party punishment for their participation in the aforementioned affair.

POZAREVAC COMMUNISTS EXPELLED FOR TAKING BRIBES

AU242145 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 79 p 13 AU

[S. Lazarevic report]

[Summary] The basic party organization of the administrative organs of the Pozarevac Communal Assembly at its meeting on 16 October imposed party penalties on nine officials of the assembly. Inspectors Miodrag Gojkovic, Miroslav Soskic, Svetislav Milovanovic and Aleksandar Stojanovic, and Ljuban Grbovic, local office chief, were expelled from the League of Communists, and final reprimands were handed to Slobodan Milenkovic, Desimir Stevic, Zvonko Pesic and Zivorad Nedelukovic.

It is stated that "with their activities, these workers have come into conflict with the norms of behavior of League of Communist members and gravely sinned against the image of communists. It was established that they accepted bribes from customers for their official activities. They accepted cash payments for their checks of catering premises and buildings and payments were also made into their bank accounts. They defended themselves by saying that this "was established practice in the inspectorate."

The communal prosecutor's office has initiated criminal proceedings against the eight inspectors.

At the party meeting "it was concluded that the communists must struggle even more energetically for the implementation of the decisions of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists on combating impermissible behavior in the administration, on arrogance, bureaucratic attitudes, favoritism and arrears in work."

CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL STRESSES NEED FOR GOOD TRAINING

AU241515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[S.P. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 October--The SFRY Council for Civil Defense held a session today and noted that much needs to be changed in the activities of the League of Communists and in the awareness of people in the basic organizations of associated labor, the sociopolitical communities and organizations and in social practice so that our self-protection mechanism will be up to the level of the actual needs of protection in a situation brought about by sudden destruction and natural disasters. It was also noted that the effective role of the League of Communists in all social circles contributed to the fact that three times as many funds were spent on equipping the units and staffs of civil defense during the past 3 years as in the 1971-1975 period.

Very important questions connected with constructing shelters and with urban protection measures in general were pointed out. At its session today the council also discussed the publishing and motion picture activities within the civil defense system. It was assessed that more professional good handbooks, books and instructions are needed for the further professional and action training of civil defense personnel and units. For this purpose it was decided to set up a professional working group to prepare a proposal on handbooks, instructions and regulations necessary for the development of civil defense. In this context the importance was stressed of the "Defense and Protection School" organized by the BORBA editorial board and the civil defense center of the Federal Secretariat for People's Defense and the members of the council expressed their full support for it. The school's next course will be serialized daily in BORBA, beginning in January 1980.

VJESNIK DESCRIBES AMATEUR AVIATION ROLE IN DEFENSE EXERCISES

AU241502 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Jaksic report]

[Summary] We have interviewed Emil Mikulcic, secretary of the Presidium of the Aviation Federation of Croatia, about the participants of amateur pilots, parachutists, model plane builders and other members of the federation in the forthcoming action "Nothing Must Surprise Us."

Their program in the action is more varied than ever this year. Amateur pilots will participate in reconnaissance, flying to a timetable, dropping messages and landing at given destinations. "They will take off from the airfields at Dubrovnik, Split, Pula, Rijeka, Slavonski Brod, Borovo, Osijek, Cakovec, Varzdin, Zagreb, Velika Gorica.... I would also remark that there will be a representative of agricultural aviation, in the shape of a detachment of the Zagreb Trnsadrija, participating in our action. Everybody will fly on his mission from his own airfield, and then they will all reach Zagreb, drop messages at Lucko Airfield and land for a joint review.

"What about the other activities of the aviation federation?

"We shall mobilize our best parachutists, who will make night jumps and carry out diversionary actions, and this means that they will jump in places that are not envisaged in their daily programs. After such jumps, especially the night ones, they will have the task of creating a diversion, or they will be ambushed and so forth.

"All our available personnel--those who work in communications, model plane makers, airport personnel--are to be included in the action...

"You mentioned parachute jumps in places that are not otherwise used. Will the pilots land in such places, say, as some of the partisan airfields?

"Yes, they will do something of the sort. We have about 150 such improvised airfields in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. They are meadows suitable for landings, which must not be cultivated or planted. Even if they do not land at such fields, they will at least have the task of touching down on them and simulating landing in this way. It is essential that they find such fields and test their usability.

"In addition, their task is to reconnoitre the surroundings of such fields, to assess conditions for camouflaging airplanes and establish whether there are any communications in the vicinity and in what condition they are."